

THE LANCET

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No. 1208.

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For the convenience of Subscribers residing in remote places, the weekly numbers are reissued in Monthly Parts, stitched in a wrapper, and forwarded with the Magazine.—Subscriptions for the Stamp Edition for the Continent, for not less than Three Months, and in advance, are received by M. BAUDRY, 3, Quai Malaquais, Paris, or at the Publishing Office, 14, Wellington-street North, Strand, London. For France and other Countries not requiring the postage to be paid in London, 28s. or 11. 2s. the year. To other Countries, the postage in addition.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.—TUESDAY, 21st instant, will be the LAST DAY for RECEIVING BRITISH PLANTS, to enable Members to participate in the Distribution of the Duplicates in 1851. G. E. DERNES, Secretary.
16, Bedford-street, Strand,
16th December, 1850.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, ALBEMARLE-STREET, DECEMBER, 1850.

JUVENILE LECTURES.
PROFESSOR BRANDE, F.R.S., London and Edinburgh, will deliver, during the Christmas Vacation, a COURSE of SIX LECTURES, on the Chemistry of Carbon (intended for a Juvenile audience), on the following days, at 3 o'clock.—Thursday, 26th; Saturday, 28th; Tuesday, 31st of December; Thursday, 3d; Saturday, 4th; Tuesday, 7th of January, 1851. Non-subscribers to the Royal Institution are admitted to this Course on payment of one guinea each. Children under 16 years, 10s. 6d.—A Syllabus may be obtained at the Royal Institution. Subscribers to all the Lectures are admitted on payment of two guineas for the season.
JOHN BARLOW, M.A., Sec., R.I.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL MALL.

NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.
ALL PICTURES, intended for Exhibition and Sale in the ensuing Season, must be sent to the Gallery for the inspection of the Committee, on Monday the 13th, or Tuesday the 14th, of January next, and the SCULPTURE on Wednesday the 15th, between the hours of 10 in the morning and Five in the afternoon. Portraits, Drawings in Water-colours, and Architectural Drawings are inadmissible; and no Picture or other Work of Art will be received which has already been publicly exhibited.
By order of the Committee,
GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

A PREMIUM OF FIVE GUINEAS is offered

by the Committee of the ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE FAUNA AND FLORA, for a Design and Note that shall in their opinion be the most suitable for the Society's Honorary Medal for presentation to individuals personally rescuing any animal from the jaws of death, or conveying a recognition of God's mercy in this result attending man's exertions, would be preferred.
The Designs must be forwarded to the Secretary before the 14th of January.
By authority of the Committee,
SAMPSON LOW, Jun., Secretary.
10, Fleet-street, Dec. 18.

CHEMICAL AND AGRICULTURAL

SCHOOL, 35, KENNINGTON-LANE, LONDON.—The SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT under the Direction of J. C. SEBAST, F.G.S., F.G.S., one of the Principals.
Instructions are given in all those branches of Chemistry which relate to the Cultivation of the Soil, and the making of Artificial Manures. Mineral analysis is taught in all its branches. Analysis performed as usual, on moderate terms.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, CIRENCESTER.

The Council of the Royal Agricultural College, at Cirencester, propose, after the ensuing Christmas Vacation, to receive within the walls of the College Students who, at the date of their admission, do not exceed sixteen years of age, though they will not necessarily be removed on reaching that age.
Students between the ages of sixteen and twenty may be received in a commodious boarding House, in the charge of a resident Superintendent of a resident Professor or Master. Out-Students above the age of twenty will be admitted on the same footing as heretofore.

TERMS, PER ANNUM.

To be paid Half-yearly, in advance.
Pupils under fourteen years of age 45 guineas.
Pupils above fourteen 60
For a separate sleeping apartment, as required, additional 10
For a share in a private study, of which there are but a limited number 20
Pupils in the Boarding House 80
Out-Students £40

Keeping in the case of Out-Students, these terms will include everything but medical attendance, books and writing materials. The Religious instruction and moral discipline of the whole of the Students will be most carefully attended to, as the ground-work of all education.

The Lectures in Chemistry—the Veterinary Art—Geology—Botany and Zoology—will be delivered by the most distinguished, and will be continued, for the special benefit of the elder Students.

Instruction by competent Masters in Arithmetic, Algebra, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy, Surveying and Mensuration, in History and Geography—will be afforded to every Student; while those whose Parents desire it, will be instructed in Modern Languages and Classics.

Agriculture will be taught on the Farm, where the Students will be led to compare what they have learnt in the Lecture Room with the practical system of cultivation which they will see carried out.

They will also have the opportunity of becoming thoroughly acquainted with the breeding, rearing, feeding, and general management of all kinds of Stock—the preparation of Corn for the market—and with the application of Steam Machinery to Farming purposes—and also with the best system of Farm Accounts.

It will be seen from the above that the Royal Agricultural College offers decided advantages to those who wish to qualify their Sons either for the pursuit of Agriculture as a Profession, or for becoming Land Agents or Stewards; also to persons of any age, who, intending to emigrate, desire to obtain some knowledge of Agriculture before leaving England; while, moreover, no slight inducements are held out to all Parents who are desirous of securing for their Sons such an Education as will qualify them for any calling or profession, at as moderate a cost as is compatible with the advantages offered, and with the liberal scale on which the comforts of the Students will be attended to and promoted in every particular.

For further information, an application may be made to the Principal, The Rev. JOHN SALES HAYARTH, M.A.,
Nov. 28, 1850, Rodmorton, Cirencester.

CHRISTMAS: TUITION DURING THE HOLYDAYS.

MR. CURT, of London, Professor since 1838, whose zeal and success in teaching is known, wishes to meet ONE or TWO more PUPILS to instruct.—Qualifications:—English, Italian, French, German, Latin, History, Antiquities, &c.—Address (post paid), Mr. Curt, 15, Lisle-street, Leicester-square.

FULFORD FIELD HOUSE, near YORK.

The young Ladies of this Establishment are carefully instructed in every branch of a useful and ornamental Education, under the direction of Mrs. HOWARTH, assisted by English and Foreign resident Governesses and Masters of acknowledged ability. The Terms are moderate, and the course of instruction includes the English, French, German and Italian Languages, the Piano, Singing, Drawing, Painting, Calligraphy, Fancy Needlework, &c. The House is delightfully and healthily situated, one mile from York, and has several acres of garden and pleasure grounds. Reference is permitted to the Rev. James Parsons and to the Friends of present and former Pupils.
There is a Vacancy for a Parlor Boarder.

MRS. and the MISSES MAYCOCK receive a LIMITED NUMBER of YOUNG LADIES for BOARD and GENERAL INSTRUCTION in all the Branches of a useful English Education, to which are united the accomplishments of French, Music, and Singing.
Strict attention is paid to the moral and religious training of the Pupils.

Terms, Thirty Guineas per annum. School re-opens January 13, 1851. Prospectuses will be sent free on application to 13, Henrietta-street, Bath.

TWO LADIES having taken a large and convenient House between Farnbridge and Seven Oaks, are desirous of receiving a few PUPILS for a useful and ornamental Education, combined with the advantages of a solid EDUCATION. In the course of Study, besides the usual branches of English, are included Botany, Natural Philosophy, and Geometry. The attendance of Masters of eminent ability has been secured for Music, Singing, the Harp, Drawing, Dancing, French, German, and Italian. For further particulars apply to C. E. Rice's Library, 125, Abchurch-lane, London.

CAMBRIDGE or THE ARMY.—A Married

GRADUATE in Honours of Cambridge (Sen. Opt. 1849), whose Pupils were the Sons of a Nobleman, receives into his Family THREE YOUNG GENTLEMEN to PREPARE for the UNIVERSITY, MILITARY or PUBLIC SCHOOLS, and will have a VACANCY after Christmas. He can offer the highest Testimonials and References. Address B. A. Hendon, Middlesex.

A PROFESSOR OF FRENCH AND GERMAN,

A Native of France, and a Protestant, desires to meet with PUPILS in the Neighbourhood of Cambridge or Islington, where he is already engaged in Tuition. He is a Graduate of the University of France, and for the last eighteen years has taught in some of the first Schools of Germany. The most satisfactory Testimonials can be given, and References to Clergymen and Persons of Distinction. Terms moderate. Address C.A.L. 9, Myddelton-square, Fentonville.

LADIES' COLLEGE, 47, BEDFORD-SQUARE.

INTRODUCTORY LECTURES, open to the Friends of Female Education, will be delivered on MODERN HISTORY, by J. LANGTON SANFORD, of the Temple, at 3 o'clock, on SATURDAY, January 11, 1851.—ON BIBLICAL LITERATURE, by the Rev. G. J. HERZ, of the Temple, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1851.—The General Classes OPEN on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1851.

EDUCATION at FRANKFORT-ON-THAINE (Germany), for YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—J. A. HERZ, Esq., 8, Moorgate-street, London, will furnish Prospectuses of this Establishment, and name families of the highest respectability, the education of whose sons has been completed or is now progressing at the Institution.

EDUCATION.—ENCOMBE VILLA, READING, BERKSHIRE.

MR. JOHN WHITE receives PUPILS for general Education: the number being limited, they have the advantages of parlor boarders at a moderate charge. Terms, for Board and Instruction in the Classics, Mathematics, French, and Drawing, with the usual English branches, thirty guineas per annum.

Prospectuses will be sent free in reply to an application.

Enccombe Villa is situated in the healthiest and most pleasant part of Reading, which may be conveniently reached from all places on the Great Western, South-Eastern, or Berks and Hants Railways.

PREPARATION FOR THE PUBLIC

SCHOOLS.—MOUNT PLEASANT SCHOOL, SUNBURY, MIDDLESEX, conducted by Mr. UNDERWOOD.—The course of instruction pursued at this Establishment aims at insuring for the Pupils sound and extensive classical knowledge, combined with that acquaintance with the French and German Languages, Mathematics, History, Geography, &c., which has now become essential to a liberal education. Inclusive terms, from 50 to 60 Guineas, according to the age of the Pupil. Reference can be given to parents of Pupils who have distinguished themselves at Public Schools. Mount Pleasant House is surrounded by its own grounds, nearly 14 acres in extent.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—A MARRIED

CLERGYMAN, residing on the South Coast, receives a limited number of Boys, either to educate entirely, or to prepare for a Public School. There are Vacancies for Five or Six Boys. Terms: Under 10 years of age Fifty Guineas; under 14, Sixty Guineas.—References: Sir W. Hamilton, of Preston, Bart. M.A. Oxon, &c.; the Rev. J. Carson, B.D. Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin; the Rev. J. Boyd, L.L.D., of the Edinburgh High School; and others.—Address, Rev. H. N. care of Mr. Legg, 102, High-street, Portsmouth. Prospectuses may be had on application.

THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 8, SOHO-SQUARE.—Meadames HINTON and WAGHORN,

who have resided many years abroad, respectfully invite the attention of Parents who have distinguished themselves at Public Schools, to the Registry of ENGLISH and FOREIGN GOVERNESSES and COMPANIONS, with good references. School Property transferred, and Pupils recommended in England, France, and Germany. Postage the only expense to Principals.

DESIGNER'S OFFICE, 4, Somerset-place, Dec. 18, 1850.

REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS.

NOTICE.
The Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade having, in pursuance of the authority given them by the Designs Act of 1850, published in the Gazette of the 22nd of November, Rules and Regulations to be observed by parties wishing to register Designs under the three separate Acts of 1842, 1843, and 1850.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Printed Copies of the same, as well as detailed Directions for Registration, and the Table of Fees, as approved by Her Majesty's Treasury, are to be had at this Office, where they will be delivered to parties making application between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock.
The Registrar will be prepared to receive Designs for Provisional Registration, and Sculpture for Registration under the Designs Act of 1850, at this Office, on and after Wednesday, the 1st day of January 1851.

By order of the Registrar, J. H. BOWEN, Chief Clerk.

TO SCHOOL ASSISTANTS.—RELFE & FLETCHER'S REGISTERS ARE NOW OPEN, and they

require all well-qualified and respectable Teachers, as well as Gentlemen, to call immediately and enter their Names. No charge of any kind whatever is made. Office hours from 9 till 4 o'clock.
150, Aldersgate-street.

NATIONAL PUBLIC SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

Resolution adopted at a Meeting of the General Council, held in the Mechanics' Institution, Manchester, on Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1850.
The National Public School Association is formed to promote the cause of Education, by law, in England and Wales, of a system of Free Schools, which, supported by local rates, and managed by local committees, specially elected for that purpose by the ratepayers, shall impart secular instruction only; leaving to parents, guardians, and religious teachers, the instruction in matters of religion, to afford opportunities for which, the schools shall be closed at stated times in each week.

Now ready, in fcap. 8vo. cloth lettered, price 3s.

NATIONAL EDUCATION, not necessarily GOVERNMENTAL, SECTARIAN, or IRRELIGIOUS, shown in a Series of Papers read at the Meetings of the Lancashire Public School Association.

London: G. Gilpin; Manchester, at the Office of the National Public School Association, 3, Cross-street.
ROBERT WILSON SMILES, Secretary.
Dec. 11, 1850.

ORNAMENTS for the DRAWING-ROOM,

LIBRARY, and DINING-ROOM, consisting of a new and elegant assortment of Vases, Figures, Groups, Inkstands, Candlesticks, Obelisks, beautiful Inlaid Tables, Paperweights, Watch-stands, &c., in Italian Alabaster, Marble, Bronze, Derbyshire Spar, &c. Imported and manufactured by JAMES TENNANT, 149, Strand, three doors west of Somerset House, London. Mr. Tennant arranges Elementary Collections of Minerals, Shells, and Fossils, which will greatly facilitate the interesting study of Mineralogy, Conchology, and Geology, &c. at 2, 4, 10, 20, to 50 guineas each.

THE ITALIAN SCHOOL OF DESIGN.

A Series of Eighty-four Plates, Fac-similes of Drawings made from the Paintings of the most eminent Masters of Italy, by W. YOUNG OTTELEY, Esq. Original impressions, on laid paper, uncut, 6 guineas (published at 15 guineas); small paper, 4 guineas. Also, the FLORENTINE SCHOOL, Fifty-four Plates, large paper, 4 1/2 guineas; small paper, 3 guineas. Capt. J. Thorne, morton-street, Bank. The late Sir Thomas Lawrence purchased the Drawings for 7,000 guineas.

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GEOLOGICAL COLLECTION of the late Rev.

DAVID WILLIAMS, of Blean, Dorset, TO BE DISPOSED OF, consisting of a choice Collection of Bone Bones from the Mendips; splendid Saurians, including the one figured No. 9 in Buckland's 'Bridgewater Treatise'; with a large number of Palaeozoic Fossils from Devon and Cornwall, &c. &c.

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FOR DISPOSAL, a well-established first-class BOOK-SELLING and STATIONERY BUSINESS, at the West End, in one of the best and most leading thoroughfares, at a price of 1,000l. The premises are spacious, with excellent frontage. Apply to A. Z., 8, Charing-cross.

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AN ORRERY or PLANETARIUM.—TO BE

SOLD, a great bargain, a highly finished ORRERY, designed and arranged by that Celebrated Maker, R. SMITH, by command of his late Majesty George the Third, for the exclusive use of the Royal Family. In the most perfect condition, performing the revolutions with mathematical precision. There is no superior at the present day. To be seen at Mr. PEARCE'S, 38, Bedfordbury, Charing-cross, Electro and Magnetic Machine Maker.

FOR SALE.—A SMALL ALTITUDE AND

AZIMUTH CIRCLE. Circles 13 inches Diameter. May be seen at the Rooms of the Royal Astronomical Society, Somerset House.

ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE.—FOR

SALE, a Seven-foot ACHROMATIC TELESCOPE, of 5 inches in diameter, powers complete, without stand. Price 90 Guineas. The large aperture of this Telescope renders it very efficient for astronomical work; it might be suitable for an Observatory, especially equatorially mounted. Mr. J. Goddard, to whom application must be made by letter, will also answer any queries, and give a warranty (by astronomical tests) of the good quality of the instrument. Address Mr. J. T. GODDARD, 35, Goswell-street, Charterhouse square, London.

PUTNEY COLLEGE, near London.

President. His Grace the DUKE of BUCKLEIGH, K.G.
Principal. The Rev. M. COWIE, M.A., late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

The object of this Institution is to combine General Education, Collegiate Discipline for Resident Students, Special Instruction in Science and its Practical Applications in the Civil and Military Professions, and Preparation for the Universities.

The charges are as follows:—
For General Education, including Religious Instruction, Classics, Mathematics, the English, French, and German Languages, History, Geography, &c., Board, Lodging and Laundry Expenses, 80 Guineas per Annum.

In addition to this, Students may attend the following Courses:—

In the Civil Department	Chemistry and Physics.....	Dr. E. Frankland
	Mineralogy and Geology.....	Professor Ansted, F.R.S.
	Metallurgy.....	Dr. Frankland
	Surveying, Field Engineering and Nautical Astronomy.....	C. Hodgkinson, Esq.
In the Military Department	Civil Engineering and Architecture.....	S. Clegg, Jun. Esq.
	Machinery.....	W. Baines, Esq.
	Military Science.....	Captain Griffiths, R.F.P.
	Drawing.....	H. Fradelle, Esq.
In the University Department	Surveying.....	F. Falconer, Esq.
	Fencing.....	Messa Angelo.
	Divinity, Special Course.....	The Rev. W. G. Watson, M.A.
	Mathematics, ditto.....	M.A. Vice-Principal.
	Classics, ditto.....	H. M. Jeffery, Esq. B.A. Assistant Tutor.

The fees for the additional courses in these three departments are so arranged that the cost of education, board, &c. need not exceed 100 guineas per annum.

Prospectuses may be had at Mr. Dalton's, 38, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross; Messrs. Col. A. Cornhill; or any information can be obtained by application to the Principal, at the College.

CHESS SOIRÉE.—HERR HARWITZ, the celebrated Chess Player, will contest THIRTEEN, the celebrated BLINDFOLDED AGAINST THREE, of the MEMBERS of the WHITTINGTON CLUB, on MONDAY, the 23rd of December, 1850, at the Club House, Strand. The Rooms will be thrown open at Eight o'clock. Non-members can obtain cards of admission, at Half-a-Crown, in the Secretary's Office.

WILLIAM STRUDWICKE, Secretary.

Club House, Arundel-street, Strand.

CURIOSITIES POST FREE.—viz., BRILLIANT OIL PICTURES, by Baxter's ingenious Patent Process, 3 for 14 cent stamps, or 5s. 6d. per dozen. Larger subjects, viz. Circasian Lady at the Bath, Holy Family, Jenny Lind, &c. &c. &c. 10 stamps, or 4 for 5s. 6d. Smallest Pictures, 30 for 5s. Country dealers supplied. Elegant Frames—Thomas Collins, Sugar Loaf-court, Leadenhall-street.

FAC-SIMILES.

ASHBEE & TUCKETT, LITHOGRAPHERS, &c., 18, BROAD-COURT, LONG-ACRE, beg respectfully to draw attention to their establishment for the execution of Ancient and Modern Fac-similes, both Plain and in Colours, comprising, Autographs, Charters, Deeds, Drawings, Illuminations, Title-pages, Woodcuts, &c., which they produce with the utmost fidelity and exactness, and without the slightest injury to the original. Specimens may be inspected at the Office, or will be forwarded on application.

Every description of Plain and Ornamental Lithography executed with the greatest attention and punctuality.

A POLLONICON.—The largest and most perfect Work of Musical Mechanism in the World: Five Performers at the same time. THURSDAY, the 26th, and following days, until further notice, at precisely: Second Part at 3; Royal Music Hall, Adelphi-terrace, Strand, adjoining Leadenhall-street. Programme: Part I.—Overture, "Semiramide," Rossini—Air, "I love her (Solo), Auber—" Movement, Seventh Symphony, Beethoven—" Harmonious Blacksmith," (various), Handel—" Grand March," "Prophie," Meyerbeer—" Part II.—Overture, "Midsummer Night's Dream," Mendelssohn—Air, "Where the Bells ring," Arne—" Selection," "Lucresia Borgia," Donizetti—" Recit.," "Orchestra," and Air, "The Pilgrim of Love," Bellini—" Overture," "Zampa," Herold—" Mozart's Overture to 'Figaro,' or Weber's Overture to 'Der Freyschütz,' by the extraordinary mechanical power.—Admission 1s.; Reserved Seats, 1s. 6d.—Carriage may be ordered at Four.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

COPYRIGHTS FOR SALE.

THE ASSIGNEE will receive Proposals for his interest in the several Copyrights which are specified in a Catalogue, which can be had upon application to the Assignee, Andrew Armstrong, Esquire, No. 164, D'Olier-street, Dublin; or to THOMAS and HENRY GEORGEAN, Solicitors to the Commission and Assignee, No. 27, Lower Grafton-street, Dublin.

OLLENDORFF and OTHERS v. BLACK and ANOTHER.

CAUTION TO PUBLISHERS and BOOKSELLERS.

WHEREAS his Honour the VICE-CHANCELLOR, SIR JAMES LEWIS KNIGHT BRUCE, did, on the 9th day of December instant, grant an INJUNCTION in the above Cause, restraining the above-named Defendant, ALEXANDER CARR, late of No. 8 Wellington-street, Strand, in the county of Middlesex, Bookseller, a Bankrupt, and his ASSIGNEE, from vending or exposing for sale, or otherwise disposing of any copy or copies of a pirated Edition of an Original Work of the above-named Plaintiff, DR. OLLENDORFF, purporting to be published at Frankfurt, entitled "A New Method of Learning to Read, Write, and Speak a Language in Six Months, adapted from the French for the Use of Schools and Private Teachers," which Original Work was published in London by Messrs. WHITTAKER and COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that legal proceedings will immediately be commenced against any person or persons exposing for sale or vending any copy or copies of the said pirated Edition, or found having any such pirated Work in their possession.

STAFFORD MOORE COOPER,

11, Gray's Inn-square,

Solicitor for the said Plaintiff.

PICTURE CLEANING and RESTORATION.—Mr. WM. ANTHONY begs to acquaint the Nobility and Gentry that he has REMOVED to No. 1, DUKES-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, where Pictures from the most celebrated Schools of Art to those of the present time may be seen in process of restoration, from 11 till 4.

Next to him who produces a great work, he who preserves one does honour to art and his country.

ALL THE BOOKS OF THE SEASON

added to MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY on the day of publication, in sufficient number to meet the requirements of every Subscriber of One Guinea per Annum, and of all First-Class Country Subscribers of Two Guineas and upwards. Book Societies and Literary Institutions supplied on liberal terms. For Prospectuses apply to CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE, 38, Upper King-street, Bloomsbury-square.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, No. CLXXXIX.

Advertisements intended for insertion are requested to be forwarded to the Publishers before Saturday, the 28th, and Bills not later than Tuesday, the 31st instant.

London: Longman, Brown & Co. 39, Paternoster-row.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. CLXXV.

Advertisements for the forthcoming Number must be forwarded to the Publisher by the 23rd instant.

John Murray, Albemarle-street.

THE WESTMINSTER AND FOREIGN

QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. 107 and No. 98, for January, 1851.—BILLS and ADVERTISEMENTS intended for the forthcoming Number should be forwarded on or before THURSDAY NEXT, the 26th instant.

G. Luxford, 3, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street.

GERMAN NEWSPAPERS supplied direct

through the Post-office.—FRANZ THIMM, German Bookseller, 88, NEW BOND-STREET. Price Lists may be had on application.—German Books sent out for reading. Terms: per annum, 3s.; for three months, 7s. 6d.

GERMAN NEWSPAPERS.—All the German

Newspapers are supplied by post direct from the Continent. COLOGNE KÖLNISCHE ZEITUNG, for six months.

AUGSBURG ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, via Ostende, 42s. for six months.

BERLIN CONSTITUTIONELLE ZEITUNG, 31s. 6d. for six months.

Lists on application gratis.

As the German Papers are only supplied at the beginning of a Quarter, the present is a favourable time for subscribing. Williams & Norgate, Foreign Booksellers and Newspaper Agents, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

DEAN NOWELL'S LIFE, by RALPH CHURTON.

With 5 Plates, and a Pedigree, 8vo. boards, scarce, reduced to 2s. 6d. for the sale of the persons at Out-Patients. The Medical Officer of the Hospital are in attendance daily. Hours of admission for Out-Patients, from half-past 7 to 9; for In-Patients, from 8 to 10 o'clock in the Morning. Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, by the Honorary Secretary, Drummond & Co. Charing-cross, and Glyn & Co. Lombard-street, Clerkenwell, or at the 14, Henrietta-street, West.

WILLIAM WARNE, Hon. Sec.

1st Nov. 1850.

THE MASSACRE of the HUGUENOTS in

1572.—The facsimile in white metal, of the medal struck by Pope Gregory XIII. on the slaughter of the Huguenots (Protestants), to be had of Mr. T. C. WHELAN, dealer in Ancient and Modern Coins, Medals, Antiquaries, &c., Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London (opposite the British Museum), price 6d. by post 8d., who will also show the original medal. Assignats to the French Republic, 1793, reduced to 6d. each, post free 8d. Coins, medals, &c. bought, sold, and exchanged for French and English money when rarity and fineness are combined.—Please copy the address.

DECORATIVE PAINTING.

Mr. FREDERICK SANG, from the ROYAL ACADEMY of MUSIC, Decorative Artist in Fresco, and all other manners of Painting, whose works may be seen in the principal Public Buildings and Air Metropolis, has recently been appointed Architect in particular, that he has considerably increased his Establishment, and is now enabled to undertake, on the shortest notice, the embellishment of Private and Public Buildings, in any part of the United Kingdom, on the most reasonable terms, and in any of the CLASSICAL, MEDIEVAL, or MODERN STYLES.—Apply to F. SANG, Decorative Artist, 38, Pall Mall, London.

DISSOLVING VIEWS.

AMUSEMENT AND INSTRUCTION by means of CARPENTER & WESTLEY'S improved PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERNS and DISSOLVING VIEWS, with the latest and most interesting Slides in London, including Natural History, Comic, Movable and Plain Astronomical Views in the Holy Land, Scriptural, the Chromotype, &c.

No. 1, Lantern with 16 Slides, and a Lamp for the No. 2, 2s. 6d.; ditto, of larger size, 4s. 6d.; a pair of Dissolving View Lanterns No. 2, with Apparatus, 11s. 11s. The Lamp for the No. 3 Lanterns is very superior. (The price of the Lanterns is without Slides.)

A COMPANION TO THE LANTERN, showing the mode of exhibiting the Dissolving Views, with Plates, 2s. or 3s. 6d. by post; but gratis to purchasers.

Lists of the Slides, Price, with a Sketch of the Lanterns, upon application to the Manufacturers, Messrs. CARPENTER & WESTLEY, Opticians, 24, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, London.

ACHROMATIC MICROSCOPES.

PRITCHARD'S Improved Plain Solid Stage Achromatic Microscope, with one set of Object Glasses giving three powers, in case, 5s. 10s.—Pritchard's Lever Stage, ditto, with extra Eye-piece, two sets of Object Glasses, Silver Cup, 6s. 10s. 10s.—Pritchard's Standard Microscope, with improved mechanical arrangements, two Eye-pieces, one third and one seventh sets of Object Glasses, in case, 15s. 15s.—Old Microscopes supplied with Achromatic Object Glasses.

Polarizing Apparatus, Microscopic Preparations.—Dissecting Instruments.—Thin Glass.—Prepared Balsam.—Glass Slides, &c.—BOOKS lately published by Messrs. Whittaker on Microscopic

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LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1850.

REVIEWS

Christianity in Ceylon; its Introduction and Progress under the Portuguese, the Dutch, the British, and American Missions. With an Historical Sketch of the Brahmanical and Buddhist Superstitions. By Sir James Emerson Tennent. Murray.

THIS may be considered, says the author, as the first instalment of a work on the history, topography, capabilities, natural productions, forms of government, present condition and future prospects of Ceylon, as a dependency of the Crown and a field for English colonization. In preparing the materials of this larger work—of which the subject here treated at length was originally designed to form a few subsidiary chapters—Sir James found the materials increase in his hands until it became a question whether he should reject a considerable number of facts, more or less novel and interesting, or write a substantive work.—The title of 'Christianity in Ceylon' is taking rather than descriptive; as the volume is in reality a philosophical survey of the various systems of morals and beliefs existing in the island, now and heretofore.—As such, it is a valuable aid to the interpretation of Singhalese history and tradition.

To the majority of English readers Ceylon is an unknown land. Before the recent insurrection and the high-handed repression of the revolt by Lord Torrington drew attention to the subject, very few cared to inquire whether the island held a separate race from that of the main land of India, or exhibited any marks of individual character and special interest. This indifference is at least shaken by late events: and it may reasonably be expected that henceforward councils of missionary societies and Government officials will not constitute the entire British public so far as the affairs of Ceylon are concerned. The present work will tend in no slight degree to foster the interest which is now springing up.

As Colonial Secretary to the island, Sir James has had access to the old Dutch records:—those of the Portuguese were unfortunately carried away, first to Goa, then to Lisbon, afterwards to Rio de Janeiro, so as not to have been within his reach. From the unworked sources at his disposal he has brought forth some new facts of interest, and corrected a few historical errors. The arrangement of his work is, in our opinion, open to amendment. He first describes the efforts of the Portuguese, Dutch and English to convert the natives to Christianity; and then proceeds to describe the native religions, superstitions, and social habits as they stand in more or less close relation to forms of belief and worship. The reader must, therefore, be acquainted with the second half of the book before he is in a position to understand the difficulties and failures recorded in the first. His better plan would be, to commence at the fourth chapter, read to the end, and so return to the first and conclude at the third:—the order of the subject then being—native religions, social habits of the people, Portuguese efforts at their conversion, Dutch system, English and American missions. This arrangement has also the advantage of a better chronology.

The account here given of the Brahmanical and Buddhist systems as they exist in Ceylon, is clear and forcible. The followers of Brahma are the most inveterate opponents of the Christian faith, and of the civilization which accompanies it to the East; nor have the most patient and subtle missionaries yet discovered the point where it can be assailed with success. Sir James observes:—

"The difficulty of effectually assailing the Brah-

manical system arises from the mysterious immensity, from the vastness and indistinctness of its huge proportions. It is in this that consists at once its real and its artificial strength—real in the prodigious area over which its baleful influence extends, and in the myriads who bend blindly and submissively before its despotic authority; artificial but still overpowering in the infinitude into which it has multiplied all its component parts. Its mythical cosmogony stretches away beyond the bounds of space; its historical annals extend backwards to the birth of time. Its chronology is recorded, not by centuries, but by millions of millions of ages; and the individuals engaged in one single exploit, minutely commemorated in its archives, exceed in number the whole congregation of human beings that have pressed the earth since the creation of man. Its events have been chronicled in Sanskrit, a language the most expressive and harmonious that has ever been attuned to human utterance; a language whose characters are declared to be a direct revelation from the Deity himself, and its sounds the accents of the celestials. It is professed that in the revolution of ages the use of this melodious tongue has been withdrawn from the lips of ordinary mortals, and its knowledge has been entrusted to the divine race of the Brahmans alone, to whom it has been permitted to cultivate this dialect of the gods. The Vedas and the Shastras, the sacred volumes which contain all imaginable knowledge, and embody all that has been communicated by the inspiration of Omniscience, are written in this venerable language, and are believed to be as ancient as eternity, and to have issued direct from the lips of the Creator. From the Vedas proceed the Upangas and Puranas, those versified commentaries and interminable treatises which compose the wisdom of the East, teaching all arts, expounding all sciences, developing all mysteries, explaining all laws and ethics, embracing all that it becomes man to know, and enjoining all that it behoves him to perform. All these form a body of learning so profound as to be infallible, so vast as to be inscrutable, so voluminous that the mere fragments of these giant epics, which are still accessible to mankind, are computed by millions of stanzas, and the whole existence of an ordinary mortal, though prolonged to the uttermost hour, would barely suffice to initiate him into the first rudiments of the ineffable literature of Brahma. It is this imposing immensity in which consists the ascendancy and duration of the system; its vastness baffles all scrutiny and defies all human comprehension. The mind of the Hindoo is overawed by the sense of inconceivable extension; he feels it impious to explore where he despairs to comprehend; he bows in distance and in humbleness before the sublimity of mystery, and in the very prostration of his intellect—he believes."

The great material bulwark of Brahmanism is the system of caste, so universal in the East. Each man's place is by it fixed in society. He cannot rise to a higher nor decline to a lower grade. He cannot change his condition. There is but one niche in the world for him:—as he lives so he must die. Losing that, he does not merely descend in the social scale, like proselytes to new ideas in Western countries,—but drops entirely out of the pale of mankind. Caste is a distinction of essence,—not merely of degree. It is in no sense analogous to rank. The latter is a social institution, more or less open to merit in all nations; but the former is held to be a divine and immutable distinction. The humblest follower of Brahma scorns the idea of taking for his teacher the Son of a carpenter! The social system of Gotama Buddha is far less rigid. It is a system of philosophy rather than a religion in the European sense. Its precepts are noble and its practices tolerant. Its professed mission is that of the teacher. It repudiates caste, and proclaims the equality of mankind. Yet the idea of caste is firmly rooted in the minds of its worshippers. This form of belief has acceptance with one-third of the human race,—and it is of signal interest to find that it is more open to the advances of Euro-

pean doctrines than its rival creed. Speaking of the ancient feuds between the Hindu disciples of Brahma and Buddha, our author observes:—

"From the earliest period of Indian tradition, the struggle between the religion of Buddha and that of Brahma was carried on with a fanaticism and perseverance which resulted in the ascendancy of the Brahmans, perhaps about the commencement of the Christian era, and the eventual expulsion some centuries later of the worship of their rivals from Hindostan; but at what precise time the latter catastrophe was consummated has not been accurately mentioned in the annals of either sect. That Buddhism thus dispersed over eastern and central Asia became an active agent in the promotion of whatever civilization afterwards enlightened those races by whom its doctrines were embraced, seems to rest upon evidence which admits of no reasonable doubt. The introduction of Buddhism into China is ascertained to have been contemporary with the early development of civilization and the arts amongst this remarkable people, at a period coeval, if not anterior, to the era of Christianity. Buddhism exerted a salutary influence over the tribes of Thibet; through them it became instrumental in humanizing the Moguls; and it would seem more or less to have led to the cessation of the devastating incursions by which the hordes of the East were precipitated over the Western empire in the early eras of Christianity."

To Buddhism the Singhalese owe their alphabet and whatever they enjoy of a native literature. When the Portuguese acquired possession of the island, they began to convert the inhabitants to Christianity. They succeeded, first with the fishermen of the coasts and afterwards with others. Whatever the means employed, they achieved a degree of success—wide spread and permanent—such as no other people from the West have done since. Sir James finds several reasons for this marked success; but the chief one, according to his authority, is the resemblance in outward rites between the two systems.—

"In furtherance of this policy, every facility has been afforded by the genius and coincidences of Buddhism itself; not only in the familiarity of its votaries with the accustomed range of devices common to all communities, whether Christian or heathen, which address themselves to the imagination through the avenue of the senses, but likewise in the similarity of the tenets, which are characteristic of the respective observances of each. Buddhism, like the ceremonial of the Church of Rome, has to some extent its pageantry and decorations, its festivals and its fireworks, its processions, its perfumes, its images, its exhibition of relics, its sacred vestments, and its treasures of 'barbaric pearl and gold.' It has its holy places and its pilgrimages in prosperity and health, and its votive offerings in calamity and disease. The priests of both are devoted to celibacy and poverty, to mortification and privation. Each worship has its prostrations and genuflections, its repetitions and invocations, in an ancient, and to the multitude an unintelligible tongue [Latin and Pali]; and the purgatory of the one has its counterpart in the transmutations of the other. Both have their legends and their miracles; their confidence in charms, and in the assistance of guardian saints and protectors; and in the general aspect of their outward observances, not less than in the concurrence of many of their leading beliefs, it is with the least conceivable violence to established customs, and the slightest apparent disturbance of preconceived ideas, that the Buddhist finds himself at liberty to venture on the transition from his own faith to that of his new advisers."

Another reason for their rapid conversion may be found in the instructions sent by the King of Portugal to the viceroy of Goa, in which he says, "pagans may be brought over to our religion, not only by the hopes of eternal salvation, but also by temporal interest and preferment;" after which he gives special instructions to his functionaries that on receiving the rite of baptism the natives are to be provided

with places in the Customs, exempted from service in the navy, or fed out of the public stores. The author need not go far in search of a reason why the poor fishermen—one of the lowest of castes—so eagerly embraced Christianity. His own volumes contain ample evidence that the "rank" and "rice" motives were sufficient to explain all the phenomena exhibited. The men of low caste in their own country gained social consideration by going over to the faith of their conquerors; and down to the present day they exhibit the same willingness to comply with any form that will better their worldly condition. If asked by an Englishman of what religion he is, the Singalese will almost invariably reply—"that of the East India Company;" and the native name for the act of baptism—Kula-wadenawa—literally means "admission to rank."

When the Dutch took possession of the country, they tried a different plan. They founded schools,—but no scholars came. They performed their own worship,—but their chapels were empty. The rigid discipline and simple ceremonial of the Church of Holland had no attractions for the lax and latitudinarian Singalese. The Jesuits had already shown the way to success; but the Dutch spurned such an example as unworthy of the cause which they had in hand. They would not, like their rivals, become "all things to all men." Sir James gives, in a few words, the story of the singular attempt to convert the Hindoos.—

"They assumed the character of Brahmans of a superior caste from the Western World; they took the Hindoo names, and conformed to the heathen customs of this haughty and exclusive race, producing, in support of their pretensions, a deed forged in ancient characters, to show that the Brahmans of Rome were of much older date than the Brahmans of India, and descended in an equally direct line from Brahma himself. They composed a pretended Veda, in which they sought to insinuate the doctrines of Christianity in the language and phraseology of the sacred books of the Hindoos. They wore the *cary*, or orange robe peculiar to the Saniasees, the fourth, and one of the most venerated, sections of the Brahmanical caste. They hung a tiger's skin from their shoulders, in imitation of Shiva; they abstained from animal food, from wine, and certain prohibited vegetables; they performed the ablutions required by the Shasters; they carried on their foreheads the sacred spot of sandal-wood powder, which is the distinctive emblem of the Hindoos; and in order to sustain their assumed character to the utmost, they affected to spurn the Pariahs and lower castes who lay no claim to the same divine origin with the Brahmans. In carrying out this system, the Jesuits not only contended that they were justified in the employment of such means by the sanctity of the object they were to accomplish, but they derived encouragement and facility from the many points of resemblance presented by the religion of their own church, as compared with the practices of the idolatry which they came to overthrow. 'If,' says the Abbé Dubois, himself a Roman Catholic missionary in India, 'any one of the several modes of Christian worship be calculated more than another to make an impression and gain ground in India, it is no doubt the Catholic form, which Protestants consider idolatry.' Its external pomp and show are well suited to the genius and disposition of the natives. It has a *pooja*, or sacrifice, processions, images, and statues; *tirtan*, or holy water; feasts, fasts, and prayers for the dead; invocation of saints and other practices which bear more or less resemblance to that of the Hindoos. Of these facilities and coincidences the Jesuits availed themselves to the utmost; they conducted the images of the Virgin and the Saviour on triumphal cars, imitated from the orgies of Jaggernath; they introduced the dancers of the Brahmanical rites into the ceremonial of the Church; and, in fine, by a system of mingled deception and conformity, and a life of indescribable privation, they succeeded in superseding the authority and the influence of the Franciscans throughout Southern

India, and in enlisting multitudes of nominal converts to the Church."

Indignant at such proceedings, the Dutch banished the Romanist priests from Ceylon, and prohibited the public celebration of mass. But this attempt at persecution failed; and even before the English took possession of the island the Presbyterian Church was nearly extinct.

So far as the practice of religious rites is concerned, the Singalese remain much the same at this day—we speak on the authority of our author—as when we entered the island. The various missions established in the island have done good in various ways,—though not much effect has been produced in the shape of conversions. Some of the arts of European life have been introduced. Much knowledge of an interesting country has been brought home. Most important of all, it has been proved that the native must be educated in secular knowledge before he can be made to see the advantages of the creed taught by his conquerors. Books and printing-presses—according to our author's experience, fortified by that of the most distinguished English and American missionaries—are the great agents to be relied on. A newspaper in the native language would soon scatter some of the demons of ignorance and superstition. But few Europeans learn Singalese. We have it on the best authority that the highest offices of the government are filled by men who do not understand a word of the native idiom. This is not the least of the obstacles which prevent the civilization of the island.

Narratives of Shipwrecks of the Royal Navy between 1793 and 1849. By William O. S. Gilly. Parker.

By permission of the Admiralty Mr. W. O. S. Gilly has collected the materials of this volume from the official papers in that public department; and his father, a canon of Durham, has written a very sensible preface to the production of his son. Both gentlemen have performed their tasks well. The narratives which compose the bulk of the volume are clear, animated, and free from distempered sentiment. The preface is precisely such a plea for sailors, and such a eulogy of the qualities of patience, obedience, and generosity which have generally distinguished the officers and men of the Royal Fleet, as might be expected from a warm-hearted dignitary of the English Church.

It is always painful to read about shipwrecks,—for the same reason that it is painful to hear of the presence and the operations of a field hospital in close proximity to the scene of battle. We know beforehand, that in spite of all the resources of skill and all the exhibitions of courage which the exigencies of the moment may call forth, the end can only be full of calamity and sorrow,—and the human mind shrinks instinctively from the steady contemplation of such pictures. If popular applause were the only species of reward capable of exciting men to the performance of disagreeable and dangerous services, nothing but misfortune could ensue from a distribution of fame so unjust that it has passed over perhaps the greatest heroes. But popular applause is not all. There are, the sense of duty, the *esprit de corps* of a profession, the desire of observing new facts, and most properly the high and substantial rewards of honourable public service. These motives, acting singly or in combination, do carry men through trials and sufferings and perils of a nature so painful, that no skill or delicacy of narrative can ever elevate the actors into popular heroes,—for the simple reason that men will not make themselves acquainted with the magnitude of the claims on their respect. Take a case precisely in point. It is only within the last year

that we have admitted the medical officers of the army to the honours of the Order of the Bath. We have gone on for years decorating majors or colonels who by half an hour of lucky hardihood, sustained by great excitement, have headed a charge or spiked a battery;—but to the unheard-of surgeon, on whom has fallen no small part of the really hard work of the campaign, and whose daily loathsome task could be rendered tolerable only by something very like heroic fortitude, we have scarcely extended our recognition. So gross and habitual an injustice betokens an unsound state of the moral judgment of a people; and it is precisely because Mr. Gilly's book does at all events something to reform that which is so radically imperfect, that we are disposed to extend towards it perhaps a more prominent notice than its strict literary pretensions may deserve.

The popular histories of our Navy hand down to us only the names of those who have distinguished themselves in action with the enemy. Southey has exerted all the resources of his mind to render the day of Trafalgar immortal; but he has been at little pains to describe the heroism which, in the midst of the tempest of the following day, did as much honour to British valour and discipline as the heat of the action itself. The fact is, that Mr. Gilly's book describes more instances of genuine self-devotion and calm courage than are to be found in any other single volume devoted to a naval subject. If examples are required, they are easily accessible; and in the simple and manly sketches which Mr. Gilly has given of the shipwrecks of the *Crescent*, the *Drake*, the *Magpie*, the *Thetis*, and some others, we may find at once the illustrations we seek.

There ought to be some means of rewarding in the most public manner a naval officer who conducts himself with signal magnanimity and courage at the unavoidable shipwreck of his vessel. Such a man has done something which has increased the solid dignity of human nature, and provided for us another beacon through the most dreadful of human perils.

There is already a disposition in high quarters to adopt measures of this tendency; and it is gratifying to know that while reward is more certain on the one hand, the risk of casualty is decidedly less on the other. Improved ship-building, corrected charts, more delicate instruments, an increased number of beacons, and a more perfect nautical education, have certainly diminished of late years the losses by shipwreck in the Royal Navy; and now that the ten-gun brigs known as "coffins," and some other classes of vessels equally disgraceful to our Navy List, are worn out, we may, perhaps, cherish the hope that a future compiler, following in the steps of Mr. Gilly, will not find himself embarrassed by such a profusion of materials,—from which selection was no easy matter.

We have spoken of the heroism of British seamen in the presence of other dangers than those of the *mêlée* and the quarter-deck; and we believe that in selecting the illustrious example of Capt. Charles Baker and the officers and crew of the *Drake* schooner—wrecked off the coast of Newfoundland, on Sunday, the 23rd of June, 1822, as an example of the bravery that we praise—we shall refer to one of the most remarkable cases on record. We take up Mr. Gilly's narrative at the moment when, the ship having struck on a rock in the midst of one of the dense fogs peculiar to Newfoundland latitudes, Capt. Baker had determined to desert her.—

"In the meantime, the waves were making heavy breaches over the ship; the crew clung by the ropes on the fore-castle; each succeeding wave threatened them all with destruction, when a tremendous sea

lifted her quarter over the rock on which she had at first struck, and carried her close to that on which the boatswain stood. The fore-castle, which up to this time had been the only sheltered part of the ship, was now abandoned for the poop; and as Capt. Baker saw no chance of saving the vessel, he determined to remove the people from her if possible. Calling around him his officers and men, he communicated to them his intentions, and pointed out the best means of securing their safety. He then ordered every man to make the best of his way from the wreck to the rock. Now, for the first time, his orders were not promptly obeyed; all the crew to a man refused to leave the wreck unless Captain Baker would precede them. There was a simultaneous burst of feeling that did honour alike to the commander and the men. To the former, in that he had so gained the affection and respect of his people; and to the latter, inasmuch as they knew how to appreciate such an officer. Never was good discipline displayed in a more conspicuous manner. No argument or entreaty could prevail on Captain Baker to change his resolution. He again directed the men to quit the vessel, calmly observing that his life was the least and last consideration. The men, upon hearing this reiterated command, stepped severally from the poop to the rock with as much order as if they had been leaving a ship under ordinary circumstances. Unhappily, a few of them perished in the attempt; amongst these was Lieutenant Stanly, who being benumbed with cold, was unable to get a firm footing, and was swept away by the current,—his companions, with every inclination, had not the power to save him; he struggled for a few moments, was dashed with irresistible force against the rocks, and the receding wave engulfed its victim. When he had seen every man clear of the wreck, and not till then, did Captain Baker join his crew. As soon as they had time to look about them, the ship's company perceived that they were on an insulated rock, separated from the main land by a few fathoms. The rock rose some feet above the level of the sea, but to their horror they perceived that it would be covered at high water. It seemed as if they were rescued from one fearful catastrophe, only to perish by a more cruel and protracted fate. By degrees the fog had partially dispersed, and as the dawn began to break, a dreary prospect was displayed. The haggard countenances and lacerated limbs of the men told the sufferings they had endured, whilst the breakers, which they had only heard before, became distinctly visible. Still the devoted crew, following the example of their commander, uttered no complaint. They were ready to meet death, yet they felt it hard to die without a struggle. The tide was rising rapidly, and if anything was to be done, it must be done instantly. The boatswain, who had never lost hold of the rope, determined at all hazards to make another effort to save his comrades or perish in the attempt. Having caused one end of the rope to be made fast round his body, and committing himself to the protection of the Almighty, he plunged into the sea, and struck out in the direction of the opposite shore. It was an awful moment to those who were left behind; and in breathless suspense they waited the result of the daring attempt. All depended upon the strength of his arm. At one moment he was seen rising on the crest of the wave, at the next he disappeared in the trough of the sea; but in spite of the raging surf, and of every other obstacle, he reached the shore, and an inspiring cheer announced his safety to his comrades. As soon as he had recovered his breath and strength, he went to the nearest point opposite the rock, and watching his opportunity, he cast one end of the line across to his companions. Fortunately it reached the rock, and was gladly seized, but it proved to be only long enough to allow of one man holding it on the shore, and another on the rock, at arm's length. It may be imagined with what joy this slender means of deliverance was welcomed by all. The tide had made rapid advances; the waves, as if impatient for their prey, threw the white surf aloft, and dashed over the rock. Would that we could do justice to the noble courage and conduct displayed by the crew of the Drake. Instead of rushing to the rope, as many would have done under similar circumstances, not a man moved until he was commanded to do so by Captain Baker. Had the slightest

hesitation appeared on the part of the commander, or any want of presence of mind in the men, a tumultuous rush would have ensued, the rope held as it was with difficulty by the outstretched hand would inevitably have been lost in the struggle, and then all would have perished. But good order, good discipline, and good feeling triumphed over every selfish fear and natural instinct of self-preservation; and to the honour of British sailors be it recorded, that each individual man of the crew, before he availed himself of the means of rescue, urged his Captain to provide for his own safety first, by leading the way. But Captain Baker turned a deaf ear to every persuasion, and gave but one answer to all—'I will never leave the rock until every soul is safe.' In vain the men redoubled their entreaties that he would go; they were of no avail; the intrepid officer was steadfast in his purpose. There was no time for further discussion or delay. One by one the men slipped from the rock upon the rock, and by this assistance forty-four out of fifty succeeded in gaining the opposite shore. Unfortunately amongst the six who remained one was a woman. This poor creature, completely prostrate from the sufferings she had endured, lay stretched upon the cold rock almost lifeless. To desert her was impossible; to convey her to the shore seemed equally impossible. Each moment of delay was fraught with destruction. A brave fellow, in the generosity of despair, when his turn came to quit the rock, took the woman in his arms, grasped the rope, and began the perilous transit. Alas! he was not permitted to gain the desired shore. When he had made about half the distance, the rope parted—not being strong enough to sustain the additional weight and strain, it broke; the seaman and his burthen were seen but for an instant, and then swallowed up in the foaming eddies. With them perished the last means of preservation that remained for Captain Baker and those who were with him on the rock. Their communication with the main land was cut off; the water rose and the surf increased every moment; all hope was gone, and for them a few minutes more must end 'life's long voyage.' The men on shore tried every means in their power to save them. They tied every handkerchief and available material together to replace the lost rope, but their efforts were fruitless; they could not get length enough to reach the rock. A party was despatched in search of help. They found a farm-house; and while they were in search of a rope, those who stayed to watch the fate of their loved and respected commander and his three companions, saw wave after wave rise higher and higher. At one moment the sufferers disappeared in the foam and spray; the bravest shuddered, and closed his eyes on the scene. Again, as spell-bound, he looked; the wave had receded—they still lived, and rose above the waters. Again and again it was thus; but hope grew fainter and fainter. We can scarcely bring our narrative to an end; tears moisten our page; but the painful sequel must be told. The fatal billow came at last, which bore them from time into eternity. All was over. When the party returned from their inland search not a vestige of the rock, or of those devoted men, was to be seen.—

And he dead, whose glorious mind
Lifts thine on high?
To live in hearts we leave behind,
Is not to die.—Campbell.

"We feel how inadequate have been our efforts to depict the self-devotion of Captain Baker, and the courage and constancy of his crew. The following letter, addressed to Lieut. Booth, formerly an officer of the Drake, will go farther than any panegyric we can offer, to display the right feeling of the ship's company, and their just appreciation of their brave and faithful commander.—

"Sir,—Your being an old officer of ours in a former ship, and being first lieutenant in H.M. ship Drake, leads us to beg that you will have the goodness to represent to our Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the very high sense of gratitude we, the surviving petty officers and crew of his Majesty's late ship Drake, feel due to the memory of our late much-lamented and most worthy commander, who, at the moment he saw death staring him in the face on one side, and the certainty of his escape was pointed out to him on the other, most staunchly and frequently refused to attempt procuring his own

safety, until every man and boy had been rescued from the impending danger. Indeed, the manliness and fortitude displayed by the late Captain Baker on the melancholy occasion of our wreck was such as was never before heard of. It was not as that of a moment, but his courage was tried for many hours, and his last determination of not crossing from the rock, on which he was every moment in danger of being washed away, was made with more firmness, if possible, than the first. In fact, during the whole business he proved himself to be a man whose name and last conduct ought ever to be held in the highest estimation by a crew who feel it their duty to ask from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that, which they otherwise have not the means of obtaining, that is, a public and lasting record of the lion-hearted, generous, and very unexampled way in which our late noble commander sacrificed his life in the evening of the 23rd of June!"

"The above letter was signed by the surviving crew of the Drake. We need not add that their request was complied with, and a monument erected to the memory of Captain Baker, in the chapel of the Royal Dockyard at Portsmouth."

The naval profession and the public are much beholden to Mr. Gilly and his father for the labour which has produced and the good taste which distinguishes this volume. We find in it nothing that can fairly be called a fault, if we make due allowance for the ardour of a partial, and the inexperience of a young, author.

The Moorland Cottage. By the Author of 'Mary Barton.' Chapman & Hall.

THERE is little risk in predicting that this Christmas book will divide public favour with the Rhenish adventures of 'The Kickleburys.' Nor is there much hazard in saying that *Mary Barton* was not more unlike *Becky Sharp* than Combehurst is dissimilar to Cologne, Coblenz, Caub, and all the other C's of the Rhineland to which Mr. Thackeray has done the honours.

'The Moorland Cottage,' like 'Mary Barton,' is a tale of passion and feeling, developed among what may be called every-day people:—but, unlike 'Mary Barton,' it is not a tale of class-sufferings and class-interests. It is merely a story intended to soften the heart and sweeten the charities at Christmas time by the agency of pity and sympathy. The idea is simple, but the execution is of no common order. The characters are nicely marked. Mr. Buxton, the great man of the village-town,—his saint-like invalid wife — Mrs. Browne, with her jealous hardness towards her daughter and her credulous indulgence of her son—are as well made out as they are artfully, because artlessly, contrasted. Perhaps the following scene will bring the manner of our authoress and more-over the heroine, as pleasantly before the public as any in the book. The delicate and pious Mr. Buxton has become aware that Maggie Browne is insufficiently prized at the Moorland Cottage, and has tempted the child over to Combehurst to see her. This the grudging mother has reluctantly permitted.—

"It needed a good deal of Nancy's diplomacy to procure Maggie this pleasure; although I don't know why Mrs. Browne should have denied it, for the circle they went was always within sight of the knoll in front of the house, if any one cared enough about the matter to mount it and look after them. Frank and Maggie got great friends in these rides. Her fearlessness delighted and surprised him, she had seemed so cowed and timid at first. But she was only so with people, as he found out before his holidays ended. He saw her shrink from particular looks and inflections of voice of her mother's; and learnt to read them, and dislike Mrs. Browne accordingly, notwithstanding all her sugary manner towards himself. The result of his observations he communicated to his mother, and in consequence he was the bearer of a most civil and ceremonious message from Mrs. Buxton to Mrs. Browne, to the effect that the former would be much obliged to the latter

if she would allow Maggie to ride down occasionally with the groom, who would bring the newspapers on the Wednesdays (now Frank was going to school), and to spend the afternoon with Erminia. Mrs. Browne consented, proud of the honour, and yet a little annoyed that no mention was made of herself. When Frank had bid good-bye, and fairly disappeared, she turned to Maggie. 'You must not set yourself up if you go amongst these fine folks. It is their way of showing attention to your father and myself. And you must mind and work doubly hard on Thursdays to make up for playing on Wednesdays.'—Maggie was in a flush of sudden colour, and a happy palpitation of her fluttering little heart. She could hardly feel any sorrow that the kind Frank was going away, so brimful was she of the thoughts of seeing his mother; who had grown strangely associated in her dreams, both sleeping and waking, with the still calm marble effigies that lay for ever clasping their hands in prayer on the altar-tombs in Combehurst Church. All the week was one happy season of anticipation. She was afraid her mother was secretly irritated at her natural rejoicing; and so she did not speak to her about it, but she kept awake till Nancy came to bed, and poured into her sympathising ears every detail, real or imaginary, of her past and future intercourse with Mrs. Buxton. And the old servant listened with interest, and fell into the custom of picturing the future with the ease and simplicity of a child. '—Suppose, Nancy! only suppose, you know, that she did die. I don't mean really die, but go into a trance like death; she looked as if she was in one when I first saw her; I would not leave her, but I would sit by her, and watch her, and watch her.'—Her lips would be always fresh and red, interrupted Nancy. '—Yes, I know; you've told me before how they keep red, I should look at them quite steadily; I would try never to go to sleep.'—The great thing would be to have air-holes left in the coffin. But Nancy felt the little girl creep close to her at the grim suggestion, and, with the tact of love, she changed the subject. '—Or supposing we could hear of a doctor who could charm away illness. There were such in my young days; but I don't think people are so knowledgeable now. Peggy Jackson, that lived near us when I was a girl, was cured of a waste by a charm.'—What is a waste, Nancy?—It is just a pining away. Food does not nourish nor drink strengthen them, but they just fade off, and grow thinner and thinner, till their shadow looks grey instead of black at noon day; but he cured her in no time by a charm.'—Oh, if we could find him!—Lass, he's dead, and she's dead, too, long ago!—While Maggie was in imagination going over moor and fell, into the hollows of the distant mysterious hills, where she imagined all strange beasts and weird people to haunt, she fell asleep. Such were the fanciful thoughts which were engendered in the little girl's mind by her secluded and solitary life. It was more solitary than ever now that Edward was gone to school. The house missed his loud cheerful voice and bursting presence. There seemed much less to be done, now that his numerous wants no longer called for ministration and attendance. Maggie did her task of work on her own grey rock; but as it was sooner finished, now that he was not there to interrupt and call her off, she used to stray up the Fell Lane at the back of the house; a little steep stony lane, more like stairs cut in the rock than what we, in the level land, call a lane: it reached on to the wide and open moor, and near its termination there was a knotted thorn-tree; the only tree for apparent miles. Here the sheep crouched under the storms, or stood and shaded themselves in the noontide heat. The ground was brown with their cleft round foot-marks; and tufts of wool were hung on the lower part of the stem like votive offerings on some shrine. Here Maggie used to come and sit and dream in any scarce half-hour of leisure. Here she came to cry, when her little heart was over-full at her mother's sharp fault-finding, or when bidden to keep out of the way and not be troublesome. She used to look over the swelling expanse of moor, and the tears were dried up by the soft low-blowing wind which came sighing along it. She forgot her little home griefs to wonder why a brown-purple shadow always streaked one particular part in the fullest sunlight; why the cloud-shadows always seemed to be wafted with a

sidelong motion; or she would imagine what lay beyond those old grey holy hills, which seemed to bear up the white clouds of Heaven on which the angels flew abroad. Or she would look straight up through the quivering air, as long as she could bear its white dazzling, to try and see God's throne in that unfathomable and infinite depth of blue. She thought she should see it blaze forth sudden and glorious, if she were but full of faith. She always came down from the thorn comforted and meekly gentle.

If joy came of Maggie's pony rides with such an escort, on the other hand the poor girl was called on to bear cruel trial because of Edward. He from being his mother's pride, became the disgrace of the family,—chose the law for his profession, because of its advantages, and grew up a flashy and fraudulent attorney,—repaying Mr. Buxton's friendly interest in him by disgraceful offence. Nor was this made easier to bear by Maggie and Frank having become betrothed lovers,—to the displeasure of the ambitious old man. The poor girl, as too often happens, had to stand between these conflicting impersonations of selfishness, under deadly peril of the happiness and joy of her life being trampled out in the struggle. Rarely has woman drawn a fairer study of self-sacrifice in woman than our authoress in Maggie Browne; and if we refrain from quoting some of the scenes in which this is developed, it is simply because we will not take the edge off the reader's curiosity with regard to a story of such deep interest and wholesome moral:—for wholesome beyond the usual fashion of novelists is the form of Maggie's self-sacrifice, and her standing up for those rights which in Life count for so much while in Fiction they are disregarded as it were by receipt. That there is a touch of the *Deus ex machina* in the catastrophe no one can question:—but the final scenes are so clear of all the exaggeration with which they might have been overlaid and overcoloured, that it would be hypercriticism to reckon severely with the authoress for introducing what belongs to the class of *coups de théâtre* at the close of a story so unforced yet so forcible, so natural yet so new, as 'The Moorland Cottage.'

Conversations of Goethe with Eckermann and Soret. Translated from the German by John Oxenford. 2 vols. Smith, Elder & Co.

Herman and Dorothea. From the German of Goethe. By James Cochrane. Oxford, M'Pherson; London, Pickering.

SOME five-and-twenty years since, when a few select readers here and there first began to call public attention to the works of Goethe, they were met by some critical leaders of the day with a disdain still remembered. It was an intrusion on the domain of good taste, of which they were conservators,—an attempt to be summarily, and once for all, put down. Of those who undertook this charge, few, if any, really knew the foreign author; the greater number founded their general strictures on fragments they saw in translation, which were not always even presented at first hand:—and after these came the crowd, who often cry the loudest when they understand the least. The result of all this, however, common bystanders naturally took for granted. The heresy had been silenced by authority; we were to hear no more of the illumination of Weimar. But "it seemed otherwise" to the Fates. In the course of a very few years there was no concealing the fact that the light so quenched had gradually been rising in its proper orbit, and might be seen by the naked eye shining over all Europe. To an object at this height rushlight extinguishers could plainly do nothing; and it began to appear that the better course would be, to apply such instru-

ments as were at hand in order to view the luminous object more closely, and, if possible, to learn something of its true figure, composition, and altitude. The result of this more judicious process is now pretty generally known. Every year brings growing proofs of a clearer idea of the dimensions, a wider appreciation of the merits of this great writer. The works now before us are the latest, and not the least commendable evidences of the improved understanding in England.

Such instances, we may pause to observe, are not exceptional. They are examples, under some special conditions, of a general truth; the remembrance of which may serve at all times to calm the impatience with which generous minds are apt to resent the mistakes of the many on persons and things above the line of their immediate vision,—and the perverse way in which mediocrity, by such natural expressions of itself, really pays an unconscious tribute to merit. They may safely spare all heat on such occasions, and await the certain verdict of time. It is, indeed, no agreeable spectacle to see any illustrious figure making its way for a while through the rabble of some Vanity Fair; with Dulness butting in front, Pretension snapping at its heels, and Frivolity, under the showman's booth, making faces at the unusual appearance. But for any good or great man these are not the afflictions his struggle with which has been deemed "a sight worthy of the gods." The idle noise is soon over; even before it has ceased, the stranger is already out of its reach and far on the way to his appointed place.

Having not long since, on the appearance of Eckermann's third volume [*Athen.* No. 1142], fully described the merits of the 'Conversations' and of their amiable reporter, it will be sufficient, in noticing Mr. Oxenford's translation, to speak of his part in Englishing the work. He has judiciously thrown into a continuous body, arranged in the order of their dates, the entire contents of the two series, of which the first appeared in 1836—the second in 1848—so that, the whole of Eckermann's reminiscences now appear in their natural sequence. He has appended a few notes to the text where explanation seemed indispensable; and has supplied an index—not the least useful supplement to a book the materials of which are by their very nature fragmentary. But in the matter of annotation it would have been well to have gone much farther than he has done; the object being to render the work available to English readers, or to those whom it may induce to seek a nearer acquaintance with German literature. The allusions to persons and things not expressly described in the text are many; and its value would have been so greatly enhanced by suitable explanations of these, that we cannot term the task of introducing such a book to a foreign public completely performed—if by introduction be meant the way to a due understanding—where so much is left without elucidations necessary to any notion at all of the just bearing of remarks on the topics in question. To have done this effectually would, indeed, have greatly increased the translator's labour:—but where the work both deserves and demands it, this labour may fairly be deemed his positive duty.

Mr. Oxenford's version is rather a literal than a substantial copy of the text. It may be called accurate enough, so far as a close rendering of word for word will give correctness; but we miss the colour of the style, and not unfrequently the virtual force of the expressions, for want of proper equivalents; while the language, as English, is rendered somewhat awkward and foreign looking, by too close a repetition of the cast of the original sentences.

We could show not a few instances which might have been made more elegant English by giving a fuller actual representation of the German; and may add, that as Eckermann often repeats the very words of one who wrote and spoke with a grace rarely equalled, and in his own person has caught something of the urbanity of his great master,—the want of an idiomatic and fluent manner in copying a work like this is more than commonly disadvantageous to English readers. Yet, we can safely commend the book as it stands to their perusal:—thinking, indeed, that it might have been presented with more light and in truer colours; but certain that with those which it now has it will not only make its way to many friends, but that of these the most numerous will be found in the best class. The reception, indeed, of a work in which so much of the wise and beautiful is mingled with personal traits—always attractive when naturally drawn, but doubly interesting when the objects are illustrious or amiable—would be no bad test of the scale of the receiver's cultivation. One might almost repeat in such a case, Quintilian's words in reference to the speeches of another great man:—*Ille se profecisse sciet, cui valde placebit.*

The translation of 'Herman and Dorothea' by Mr. Cochrane—in English hexameters—is a very respectable performance: the best copy we have seen of the poem in its native metre. Of the method itself as applicable to our language, we lately spoke so fully, on the appearance of a previous version in the same measure [*ante*, p. 39], that we shall not repeat here our reasons for believing now that it can never be heartily enjoyed or firmly established as one of our poetical tones. The reasons which Mr. Cochrane gives in a short preface for thinking otherwise have been more than once answered already; and they are not so forcibly urged as to call for any revival of former judgments. His requirements as a reader of poetry, with a certain academic bias, seem to be more advanced than his critical notions:—and it is but fair to say, that his views of the aptitude of hexameters for English use will be better recommended by the specimen which he gives of them in this version of Goethe's poem than by anything urged in his introductory remarks. He has a good ear; and usually falls on the kind of cadence which comes nearest in our language to the classic metres with a tact that nothing but this natural endowment can give. His feeling, too, of the tone of the poem itself is by no means indifferent; and his understanding of the text generally is sufficient; although we miss in his version some of the choicest features of the original, which might have been to a certain extent approached by a thorough poetic sense of the German *costume*—as we may call it,—as well as by more attention to the particles, which in that language, as in the Greek, are the very life of its expression. We have, it is true, no precisely equivalent forms for these; but much may still be done by a sensitive translator in producing a similar effect in terms of our own idioms.

The following extract, we think, will justify to those who know the original what has been said of Mr. Cochrane's performance.—

Euterpe.—Mother and Son.

Thus did the neighbours, conversing, amuse themselves.
Meanwhile the mother,
Anxious, had gone to the front, for the purpose of looking
for Herman;
Fully expecting to find him ensconced on his favourite
stone bench;
But disappointed in this, she her steps to the stable
directed
Quickly, to see if the spirited horses, his own since but
fillics,
And which he trusted to no one, perchance he had gone to
attend to;

Where she was told by the ostler, he just had gone in to
the garden.

Hastily then through the long double courtyard bent she
her footsteps
Leaving behind her the stables and barns, laid out so com-
pactly:

And went straight to the garden, that far as the town-walls
extended,
Traversing all of it; greatly enjoying the freshness of
nature:

Placing upright the supports which propped up the various
fruit-trees,
Apricots, apples, and pears, whose branches were heavily
laden:

Picking the insects away from the firm, green, round-headed
cabbage:
For when a housewife is clever, she always is busy at some-
thing.

Thus to the furthest-off end of the garden she leisurely
wandered,
Far as the high honeysuckle-decked bower, but her son was
not there found,

Nor in the garden itself, where already she vainly had
sought him.
Open the small gate stood, wide open, that led from the
arbour

Out to the country beyond (this gate was a boon to his
grandfire,
Once, in the good old times, high mayor, and led to the
ramparts):

Through it she went, and the town-moat crossed over per-
fectly dry-shod,
Just at the place on the road where the well-fenced beau-
tiful vineyard

Lay with its steep paths, sloping and fully exposed to the
sunshine,
Up through the vineyard she wended, rejoicing herself in
ascending:

Viewing the clustering grapes, which scarcely the leaves
could enclose,
Shady and covered the high middle arbour-walk stretched
up the vineyard,

Which was ascended by steps made of broad planks, loose
and unpolished;
And there, hanging in bunches, the Noble and Muscatel
grapes grew;

And Red-purples beside them, in bloom as in bigness un-
rivalled;
Planted with great care, goodly desserts for the table to
furnish.

Vines of a commoner kind all over the vineyard were
planted,
Grapes of a small size bearing, but wine that is costliest
yielding.

Up then she climbed, in the vintage approaching already
rejoicing;
And those festival days when the country with jubilee rings
round:

When there is gath'ring and treading of grapes, must-vats
filling brimful,
Fireworks o' nights letting off, bright burning in every
quarter,

Flashing, flat-fizzing and crackling, for thus do they honour
the vintage.
But she uneasy did feel when she once or twice called out
"Herman,"

And no answer receiving except from the manifold echoes
Back by the steeples returned, as it seemed in a talkative
humour.

Strange was the feeling to her to be seeking for him who
but seldom
Wandered from home far, just, as he said, to prevent her,
His mother,

Fears from indulging, imagining something untoward had
happened.
Nevertheless she continued expecting her son to discover,
Both of the doors, she observed, being open, the upper and
under.

Onwards proceeding, she entered at once on the unenclosed
country,
Which in a broad plain lay on the top of the vine-covered
terrace;

Wandering always along on her own ground, pleased in
surveying
Rich corn-fields all ripe, and her own too, waiting the
sickle;

Which like molten and unalloyed gold waved backward
and forward.
Now she the corn-fields traversed, but kept on the path in
the furrows,

Fixing her eye on the tall pear-tree overlooking the
country;
Which as a landmark served them to show where their
property ended.

When, or by whom it was planted none well knew, round
all the country
Far and wide it was seen, and the fruit which it yielded
Was famous.

Screened by its boughs were the reapers at meal-time wont
to assemble,
And oft herdsmen their white flocks watched 'neath its
pendulous branches;

Resting on turf-seats stretched, or the huge stones lying
unheeded there.
Nor was the mother mistaken, for yonder, in posture re-
cumbent,

Herman, supporting himself on his arms, sat gazing around
him
On the beloved green mountains, his face from his mother
averted.

Softly she slid down near him, and gave him a touch on the
shoulder:
Quickly he turned him around, and the tears in his eyes she
discovered.

We would fain add something here on the

poem itself,—especially with respect to the rich-
ness and breadth of delineation—one of its
characteristic beauties,—belonging to the epic
as a special class of poetry. But the subject is
too wide for complete display within our pre-
sent limits; and it would be unjust to the work
in hand to dismiss it partially. It must suffice
to say to those who would appreciate this master-
piece, that it must be read without either languor
or impatience—that its composition will be
found more harmonious and its tranquil power
more engaging on every new return:—and that
it is a trivial error to suppose that fruits of
mature genius, presented with deliberate and
consummate skill, can be rightly tasted unless
the reader bring to it a mind in some degree
prepared, and a sense unspoiled by prejudice,
dissipation, or caprice.

*Queen's College, Cork. Address delivered at the
Public Distribution of Prizes, on October 25,
1850. By Sir Robert Kane. Dublin, Hodges
& Co.*

It is known to our readers, and to all who
take an interest in the new Irish Colleges, and
in the success of that scheme of mixed educa-
tion of which they are a conspicuous exam-
ple, that among the most valuable testimonies
to their efficiency and to the expediency of
the principles on which they are founded
has been that furnished by Sir Robert
Kane, the President of Queen's College,
Cork. What renders his testimony the more
important, in the midst of the opposition to
the Colleges so general among the Catholic
clergy of Ireland, is, that he is, as our
readers also know, a Catholic himself. In the
pamphlet now before us, we have a fuller ex-
planation than before of Sir Robert's views on
the subject of the Colleges. The Address is, in
fact, a well-timed plea in behalf of the co-op-
eration of various religious bodies in the busi-
ness of instruction; and influential as it must doubt-
less have been on the opinions of the inhabitants
of Cork for whom it was specially intended, there
are facts and arguments in it deserving of wider
propagation.

Sir Robert repeats his previous assertion, on
which so much remark was raised—that the
Irish Colleges, far from having exercised an
irreligious or immoral tendency, have, in the
satisfactory process of real experiment, been
found to produce quite a contrary effect. We
quote him on this subject,—because the leading
argument against these important institutions
takes the form of the objection here answered.—

"The students of this college [he says], exposed
to the most searching criticism during the past year,
the observed of all hostile observers, have passed
through their first session without a single case of
punishment, and have received full and coincident
testimony of the Reverend Deans of Residence, that
in regard to morality and religion, their conduct has
given full satisfaction. I need not, however, speak
upon the testimony of personages, even though they
be clergymen, whose evidence might be tainted by
their collegiate offices; I appeal to the experience of
the parents and guardians of students, who are here
present in such numbers, as I have the honour to
address. I demand, if there be a parent who has
found his son to have been injured in morality or
religion, by having, last year, studied in this college?
I ask if, in the conduct of the students or authorities
of this college, known to so many here, the principles
of morality have been violated, or religion outraged?
The voluntary attendance of the great majority of
students at the religious teachings of the Reverend
Deans, has it afforded proof of demoralization? Was
it the influence of infidel instruction that induced
the Roman Catholic students of this college to fulfil
their strictest religious duties in a proportion, such
as had been almost unknown among young men
of similar ages? Are these the result of 'Godless

colleges? No; and by these fruits are we become known."

The greater portion of the pamphlet before us, however, is occupied with an interesting analogical argument, which goes to prove that "in these calumniated Irish Colleges there exist greater securities for moral and religious discipline than in any other colleges, not purely ecclesiastical, even in Catholic countries." The two instances which are adduced for the purpose of comparison are—the educational law just passed in France, and the practice of the Belgian Government.

After stating that in France, as in Ireland, there had been an opposition to the law on the part of a certain proportion of the Catholic clergy, but that that opposition had been overruled and the law cordially approved by "the highest Roman Catholic authority," Sir Robert proceeds to describe the provisions of the law. In the first place, he says, it "is perfectly one of united education." In small *communes* children of all religious denominations are to be educated together; and even where there may be several primary schools in a *commune*, there is to be no necessary separation—a parent may send his child to whichever school he chooses. Again, "in the French law, the Church is represented not as a ruling or authoritative body, but as one of the numerous interests existing in a great country, all of which require to have proper share and control in public instruction." Thus, in the Superior Council, which in some degree corresponds to the University Senate for all Ireland, there are four Catholic Bishops (the Catholics of France are 30,000,000),—two Protestant Ministers (the French Protestants amount to 300,000),—one Jewish Rabbi (the French Jews are 400,000 in number),—three state councillors,—three members of the Institute,—three lawyers of the Court of Appeal,—three private schoolmasters,—and eight other members chosen by Government,—the President being, the Minister of Public Instruction. "Is that exclusive education?" asks Sir Robert. "Yet that Council is approved of by the Church, and the four Bishops have taken their places on it." So also in the provision made by the law for the constitution of the academical councils of the "lyceums and colleges," and of the various departments. Each academical council consists of thirteen members,—the Catholic bishop of the locality with another Catholic clergyman appointed by him, a Protestant minister, a Jewish priest, with laymen representing different interests. "The Church is represented as one of the interests of society, and that is all. . . . The youths of all religions study together; and in the government of these academics, the Catholic, the Lutheran, the Calvinist, and the Jew meet upon equal terms, and they may meet in peace." The conclusion which Sir Robert draws from this comparison is, that, if in France, where the concessions to the ecclesiastical requirements by the educational law are less extensive than those afforded in the Government colleges for Ireland, the practical co-operation of the Catholic Church is yet cordially given to mixed education,—*à fortiori*, it should not be refused to the Irish institutions.

A similar conclusion is drawn from the practice in Belgium, and from the results of a debate on the subject of mixed education in April last in the Belgian House of Representatives.—

"The Belgian Government [says Sir Robert] does not go so far as does the British Government. It has no kind or form of religious teachings in its University Colleges, but for the inferior colleges and schools for preparing boys the law declares * * * there must be religious teaching. What next does the article say? 'The ministers of religion shall be invited to give or to superintend this in-

struction in the establishments which come under the present law.' 'They shall also be invited to communicate their observations concerning religious instruction to the committee.' That is what a Catholic Government in an exclusively Catholic country adopts as the principle of its law. * * The Belgian Government, Catholic as it is, has not gone as far as to conciliate ecclesiastical opinion, and to secure the safety of faith and morals, as has the British Government. The Belgian law for regulating schools is, that the State asks the assistance of the clergy, and, if they refuse, goes on without them; and in the University colleges of the State there is no trace whatever of moral security or religious teaching. But in these colleges of the Queen's Irish University, a student must either be under his parent's care, or he must live in one of the residences, where in conduct and in religious discipline he is under the charge of the Reverend Dean of his persuasion; and in every case, by the provisions of our statutes, neglect of religious worship, or practice of immorality, subjects the student to the peril of absolute expulsion."

Sir Robert's 'Address' cannot fail to do good. There are specific points of opinion manifested in it—as also points in the constitution of the colleges which he defends—to which, in an elaborate investigation, we might except:—but as a timely advice to the Catholics of Ireland on the subject of the new Colleges, and as a spirited defence of a free and all-embracing system of education, the 'Address' deserves the highest praise. Sir Robert, Catholic as he is, pronounces the new University system for Ireland to be positively and absolutely, notwithstanding that it may have imperfections, the very best, and soundest, and most morality-promoting system that anywhere exists. Let the following earnest appeal be laid to heart.—

"The principle I support is, not that education should be at the mercy of changing cabinets, which may reflect only the forms of shifting policy. The principle I support is, that the fathers of families who form the State, should have control over the education given to their sons; that in the ideas with which the youthful mind shall be imprinted, the wishes and the feelings of the parents should be consulted; that funds spent upon education should be expended under responsibility; and finally, that the young men of our country, of different creeds, shall not be forced to live asunder, in prejudice and ignorance of each other, perpetuating misunderstandings which have been the bane of Ireland. Yes, I support mixed education; not as a State official, but as an Irishman. I have known too much of the wretched results of feuds and estrangements arising from religious differences being made the basis of social intercourse and public policy. Century after century have passed over, and, split into powerless factions, the Irish people have remained helpless and unrespected; its different creeds and classes have co-existed in the country, like grains of sand, loose, unconnected, incapable of cohesion; all well-meaning, all rich with the dormant elements of mutual love, which had but required amicable and equal intercourse in early youth, to have cemented into a well aggregated people. And this result I do hope will yet take place. I do hope that those of the coming generation will not be torn from the friendly relations they so wish to form."

We are glad to see Sir Robert Kane's 'Address' printed,—and willingly lend our circulation towards making its objects known.

The Kickleburys on the Rhine. By Mr. M. A. Titmarsh. Smith, Elder & Co.

EVERYBODY who has gone up the Rhine must have encountered Kickleburys by the score:—my lady the mother, steeped to the chin in worldly vulgarity—Mrs. Milliken her warlike, and the fair Fanny, her loving and lovely daughter,—not to speak of the courier, Hirsch, and the tall footman Bowman,—the last a figure as constant in Mr. Titmarsh's tale as a white horse is in a picture by Wouvermans. Not every one, however, who sees Kickleburys is

able to describe them in all the length and breadth of their grandeur and of their smallness. Mr. Titmarsh has no common pen. Which among the many millions that have steamed across the Channel since steaming began, has ever before printed the universal and ever-recurring inquiries that trouble freshwater sailors, so neatly as follows?—

"Why do they always put mud into coffee on board steamers? Why does the tea generally taste of boiled boots! Why is the milk scarce and thin? And why do they have those bleeding legs of boiled mutton for dinner! I ask why? In the steamers of other nations you are well fed. Is it impossible that Britannia, who confessedly rules the waves, should attend to the victuals a little, and that meat should be well-cooked under a Union Jack?"

The Kickleburys "stand confessed" from the very first moment when my Lady sees Mr. Titmarsh cordially greeting and cordially greeted by a charming and "sainted" Countess, who is also on board the steamer.—

"When Miss Fanny saw me, she stopped and smiled, and recognised the gentleman who had amused her so at Mrs. Perkins's. What a dear sweet creature Eliza Perkins was! They had been to school together. She was going to write to Eliza everything that happened in the voyage.—'Everything' I said, in my particularly sarcastic manner.—'Well, everything that was worth telling. There was a great number of things that were very stupid, and of people that were very stupid. Everything that you say, Mr. Titmarsh, I am sure I may put down. You have seen Mr. Titmarsh's funny books, mamma?'—Mamma said, she had heard, she had no doubt they were very amusing. 'Was not that—ahem—Lady Knightsbridge, to whom I saw you speaking, sir?'—'Yes; she is going to nurse Lord Knightsbridge, who has the gout at Rougetnoirbourg.'—'Indeed! how very fortunate! what an extraordinary coincidence! We are going too,' said Lady Kicklebury.—I remarked, 'that everybody was going to Rougetnoirbourg this year; and I heard of two gentlemen—Count Carambole and Colonel Cannon—who had been obliged to sleep there on a billiard table, for want of a bed.'—My son Kicklebury—'are you acquainted with Sir Thomas Kicklebury?' her ladyship said, with great stateliness.—'is at Noirbourg, and will take lodgings for us. The springs are particularly recommended for my daughter, Mrs. Milliken; and, at great personal sacrifice, I am going thither myself; but what will not a mother do, Mr. Titmarsh? Did I understand you to say that you have the—the *entrée* at Knightsbridge House? The parties are not what they used to be I am told. Not that I have any knowledge. I am but a poor country baronet's widow, Mr. Titmarsh; though the Kicklebury's date from Henry III. and my family is not of the most modern in the country. You have heard of General Guff, my father, perhaps? Aide-de-camp to the Duke of York, and wounded by His Royal Highness's side, at the bombardment of Valenciennes. We move in our own sphere."

In this way we cross the Channel, steam up the Scheldt, and make our way into Belgium. Our modern Michael Angelo has little to do with places, but much with people:—sparing none of the cavalcade—including himself and his travelling companion, Mr. Serjeant Lankin,—except the charming and sainted Countess of Knightsbridge aforesaid.

Rougetnoirbourg is the destination of the whole party; and at full length does Mr. Titmarsh touch off the groups—legal, military, Russian, American, &c. &c.—who congregate around the waters of that Well, and within the gates of that Hell:—"whitewashing" in his own pleasant *sans souci* way the master Spirit of the place who keeps its gaiety, by keeping its gaming, alive.—The following, besides being true as a daguerreotype, is, to our thinking, pleasant, in its half sad half sarcastic humour.—

"One but seldom sees the English and the holiday visitors in the ancient parts of Noirbourg: they keep to the streets of new buildings and garden villas which

have sprung up under the magic influence of M. Lenoir, under the white towers and gables of the old German town. The Prince of Trente et Quarante has quite overcome the old serene sovereign of Noirbourg, whom one cannot help fancying a prince like a prince in a Christmas pantomime—a burlesque grince with twopenny-halfpenny for a revenue, jolly and irascible, a prime minister-kicking prince, fed upon fabulous plum-puddings and enormous pasteboard joints, by cooks and valets with large heads which never alter their grin. Not that this portrait is from the life. Perhaps he has no life. Perhaps there is no prince in the great white tower that we see for miles before we enter the little town. * * There is a grotesque old carved gate to the palace of the Durchlaucht, from which you could expect none but a pantomime procession to pass. The place looks asleep; the courts are grass-grown and deserted. Is the Sleeping Beauty lying yonder, in the great white tower? What is the little army about? It seems a sham army: a sort of grotesque military. What can such a fabulous place want with anything but a sham army? My favourite walk was in the ancient quarter of the town—the dear old fabulous quarter, away from the noisy actualities of life, and Prince Lenoir's new palace—out of eye and earshot of the dandies and the ladies in their grand best clothes at the promenades—and the rattling whirl of the roulette wheel—and I liked to wander in the glum old gardens, under the palace wall, and imagine the Sleeping Beauty within there. Some one persuaded us, one day, to break the charm, and see the interior of the palace. I am sorry we did. There was no Sleeping Beauty in any chamber that we saw; nor any fairies, good or malevolent. There was a shabby set of clean old rooms, which looked as if they had belonged to a prince hard put to it for money, and whose tin-crown jewels would not fetch more than King Stephen's pantaloons. A fugitive prince; a brave prince struggling with the storms of fate, a prince in exile may be poor; but a prince, looking out of his own palace window with a dressing-gown out at elbows, and dunned by his subject-washer-woman—I say this is a painful object. * * An English princess was once brought to reign here; and almost the whole of the little court was kept upon her dowry. The people still regard her name fondly; and they show, at the Schloss, the rooms which she inhabited. Her old books are still there—her old furniture brought from home; the presents and keepsakes sent by her family, as they were in the princess's lifetime: the very clock has the name of a Windsor maker on its face; and portraits of all her numerous race, decorate the homely walls of the now empty chambers. There is the benighted old king, his beard hanging down to the star on his breast; and the first gentleman of Europe—so lavish of his portrait everywhere, and so chary of showing his royal person—all the stalwart brothers of the now all but extinct generation are there; their quarrels and their pleasures, their glories and disgraces, enemies, flatterers, detractors, admirers—all now buried. Is it not curious to think, that the King of Trunks now virtually reigns in this place, and has deposed the other dynasty."

Ere we hand over this Christmas book to its legion of purchasers, we must display—for the warning of all such English matrons as may be disposed

To do in Turkey what the Turks do—
the awful issue of Lady Kicklebury's visit to Rougetnoirbourg.—

"The newspaper room at Noirbourg is next to the roulette room, into which the doors are always open; and Lady K. would come, with newspaper in hand, into this play-room, sometimes, and look on at the gamblers. I have mentioned a little Russian boy, a little imp, with the most mischievous intelligence and good humour in his face, who was suffered by his parents to play as much as he chose; and who pulled bonbons out of one pocket and Napoleons out of the other, and seemed to have quite a diabolical luck at the table. Lady Kicklebury's terror and interest, at seeing this boy, were extreme. She watched him and watched him, and he seemed always to win; and at last her ladyship put down just a florin—only just one florin—on one of the numbers at

roulette, which the little Russian imp was backing. Number twenty-seven came up, and the croupiers flung over three gold pieces and five florins to Lady Kicklebury, which she raked up with a trembling hand. She did not play any more that night, but sat in the play-room, pretending to read the *Times* newspaper; but you could see her eye peering over the sheet, and always fixed on the little imp of a Russian. He had very good luck that night, and his winning made her very savage. As he retired rolling his gold pieces into his pocket, and sucking his barley-sugar, she glared after him with angry eyes; and went home, and scolded everybody, and had no sleep. I could hear her scolding. Our apartments, in the Tissisch house, overlooked Lady Kicklebury's suite of rooms: the great windows were open in the Autumn. Yes; I could hear scolding, and see some other people sitting in the embrasure, or looking out on the harvest moon. Lady Kicklebury shirked away from the concert: and I saw her in the play-room again, going round and round the table; and lying in ambush behind the *Journal des Débats*, I marked how, after looking stealthily round, my lady whipped a piece of money under the croupier's elbow, and, (there having been no coin there previously) I saw a florin on the Zero. She lost that, and walked away. Then she came back and put down two florins, on a number, and lost again, and became very red and angry; then she retreated, and came back a third time, and a seat being vacated by a player, Lady Kicklebury sat down at the verdant board. Ah me! She had a pretty good evening, and carried off a little money again that night. The next day was Sunday: she gave two florins at the Collection at Church, to Fanny's surprise at Mamma's liberality. On this night of course there was no play. Her ladyship wrote letters, and read a sermon. But the next night she was back at the table; and won very plentifully, until the little Russian sprite made his appearance, when it seemed that her luck changed. She began to bet upon him, and the young Calmuck lost too. Her ladyship's temper went along with her money: first she backed the Calmuck, and then she played against him. When she played against him, his luck turned; and he began straightway to win. She put on more and more money as she lost: her winnings went: gold came out of secret pockets. She had but a florin left at last, and tried it on a number, and failed. She got up to go away. I watched her, and I watched Mr. Justice *Echus*, too, who put down a Napoleon when he thought nobody was looking. The next day my Lady Kicklebury walked over to the money changers, where she changed a couple of circular notes. She was at the table that night again: and the next night, and the next night, and the next. By about the fifth day she was like a wild woman. She scolded so, that Hirsch, the courier, said he should retire from monsieur's service, as he was not hired by Lady Kicklebury: that Bowman gave warning, and told another footman in the building, that he wouldn't stand the old cat no longer, blow him if he would: that the maid (who was a Kicklebury girl) and Fanny cried: and that Mrs. Milliken's maid, Finch, complained to her mistress, who ordered her husband to remonstrate with her mother. Milliken remonstrated with his usual mildness, and of course, was routed by her ladyship. Mrs. Milliken said 'give me the daggers,' and came to her husband's rescue. A battle royal ensued. The scared Milliken hanging about his blessed Lavinia, and entreating and imploring her to be calm. Mrs. Milliken was calm. She asserted her dignity as mistress of her own family: as controller of her own household, as wife of her adored husband; and she told her mamma, that with her or hers she must not interfere; that she knew her duty as a child: but that she also knew it as a wife, as a— The rest of the sentence was drowned as Milliken, rushing to her, called her his soul's angel, his adored blessing. Lady Kicklebury remarked, that Shakespeare was very right in stating, how much sharper than a thankless tooth it is to have a serpent child. Mrs. Milliken said, the conversation could not be carried on in this manner: that it was best her mamma should now know, once for all, that the way in which she assumed the command at Pigeoncot was intolerable; that all the servants had given warning, and it was with the greatest difficulty they could be soothed: and that, as their living together only led

to quarrels and painful recriminations (the calling her, after her forbearance, a *serpent child*, was an expression which she would hope to forgive and forget), they had better part. Lady Kicklebury wears a front, and, I make no doubt, a complete jascy; or she certainly would have let down her back hair at this minute, so overpowering were her feelings, and so bitter her indignation at her daughter's black ingratitude. She intimated some of her sentiments, by ejaculatory conjurations of evil. She hoped her daughter might not feel what ingratitude was; that she might never have children to turn on her and bring her to her grave with grief. 'Bring me to the grave with fiddle-stick!' Mrs. Milliken said with some asperity. 'And, as we are going to part, Mamma, and as Horace has paid *everything* on the journey as yet, and we have only brought a *very* few circular notes with us, perhaps you will have the kindness to give him your share of the travelling expenses; for you, for Fanny, and your two servants, whom you *would* bring with you, and the man has only been a perfect hindrance and great useless log, and our courier has had to do *everything*. Your share is now eighty-two pounds.'—Lady Kicklebury at this gave three screams, so loud that even the resolute Lavinia stopped in her speech. Her ladyship looked wildly: 'Lavinia! Horace! Fanny, my child,' she said, 'come here, and listen to your mother's shame.'— 'What?' cried Horace, aghast.—'I am ruined! I am a beggar! Yes; a beggar. I have lost all—all at yonder dreadful table.'"

What has been said and shown will sufficiently indicate the company which Mr. Thackeray invites us to keep in this Christmas book, the pattern of his adventures, and the colour of his speculations.—It is a lively *ephemeron*: meant by its shrewd author for nothing better. He has accordingly put forth in it not a grain of power beyond what will suffice to wing it during its short and merry life among a wide circle of acquaintance.

The Encumbered Estates of Ireland. Bradbury & Evans.

THIS very interesting little volume is a reprint in a revised form of a series of letters which appeared in the *Daily News*, in the months of August and September, 1850. The conductors of that spirited newspaper thought that the time had come when it was desirable to have the operation of the Encumbered Estates Act investigated on the spot by a competent "Commissioner." The author of the present volume was accordingly instructed to proceed to Ireland; and making the best use of whatever sources of intelligence or means of observation might be opened to him, faithfully to report the result to his constituents. The same thing has been done before on a larger scale, and in pursuit of a more imposing object. Ireland has been riddled through and through by "commissioners," authoritative, amateur, and partisan. We have Reports of all sizes and all complexions on Irish evils; and it is no mean commendation of the present sensible little tract to say, that while of necessity it tells us nothing that has not been told fifty times before, it compresses within a small compass perhaps more instruction and amusement than is to be found in any other recent publication on subjects so dreary and threadbare as the destitution of Irish cottiers and mortgagees.

The author's name is not given:—but that is not an omission of any moment. The descriptions must stand or fall by their own truth and merit: the facts are, most of them, matters of notoriety; and the theories of Irish poverty and regeneration which almost irresistibly fasten themselves on every man who investigates with care the condition of that country, must be left to make the best head they can against antagonistic persuasions. The instructions of the "Commissioner" confined him to a particular topic,—and the extent of his personal

survey was limited to a few districts. What he actually saw he has clearly, and often vividly, described. But his faculties of observation surpass his faculties of reflection; and such is the unfortunate nature of Irish questions, that we are almost compelled to allege as a fault against the present volume that, if anything, it is too entertaining,—that, dealing with a grave and intricate question, we are too frequently entertained with anecdotes and choice morsels of family tradition, when those who are really interested in the Encumbered Estates Act, as buyers, or sellers, or philosophical spectators, would rather hear something about bogs, highways, grand juries, peaceable or lawless peasantry, the proximity of railways, and the effects of the present wholesale emigration.—Let us, however, not be misunderstood. We are thankful to the *Daily News* "Commissioner" that, if matters of solid business could not be profitably discussed, he has erred rather on the literary than on the fanatical side. We would ten thousand times rather enliven our memories with stories about spendthrift Dawsons, proud Damers, and declining Kingstons, than be condemned to travel through furious polemics written in defence or in contravention of the English, Celtic or religious hypotheses. We remember too well the unprofitable result of Mr. Foster's inquiry for the *Times*, to desire to have any more special commissioners despatched to Ireland for the mere purpose of riding from Coleraine to Cork upon a hobby.

It would certainly seem that at last something is being done towards the social improvement of Ireland. Within nine months of the opening of the Encumbered Estates Commission, a full *tenth* part of the landed property of the country has been brought by its aid to a peremptory auction. The genuine old Irish squire—the man with a prodigious nominal rental, and ten to one a bailiff at his chair-back disguised in livery—is pretty nearly extinct, even in the most lawless parts of Munster. We are told that middlemen are to cease or to be abated, and that habits of peaceful industry will date their almost universal introduction from the famine. This may perhaps be all true; but the eye wanders with uncertainty and suspicion over the social chaos and contradictions which abound in Ireland. It is impossible for an Englishman not to entertain misgivings of a country which has never effectually helped itself,—of a country where there is agitation without discussion and rebellion without revolt. Irish laws and administrations have been unjust and tyrannical, no doubt; but so have been the political systems of other countries which, somehow or other, have contrived to make bad laws work till good ones could be secured.

We have turned over the pages of this book with a curious interest, and endeavoured to pay special attention to all those passages which seem to indicate the presence of any really new and hopeful feature in Irish social life,—the introduction of Scotch or English labourers,—the settlement of Scotch or English farmers,—or the migration into the vacant fields of the south of Ireland of any of that indomitable enterprise which under other meridians has reclaimed wildernesses more forbidding than those of Galway. We confess, we have not found anything which justifies us in regarding the great and hopeful experiment at present in the hands of the Encumbered Estates Court as much more than as another of those striking opportunities which have before occurred in Ireland, and been soon forgotten. The enterprising men who now connect themselves and their fortunes with Ireland are colonists in the most elevated sense; and they well deserve, if they do not receive, an abundant reward.

We will now refer to the volume itself; and first of all, let us understand precisely what the Encumbered Estates Court has done.—

"The number were very few even here who originally saw in the Encumbered Estates Act anything more than a temporary measure to meet a temporary emergency. At its introduction it was regarded only as a law necessitated by the failure of the potato crop, and the additional embarrassment in which the Irish landlord was thereby involved. Reflecting people did, indeed, see in it a measure of far wider scope and object; but as the empiric observed of the throng that passed his window, the thinking part of the world bore a very small proportion to the unreflecting. If the cause of this admits of explanation, the solution will probably be found in the peculiarly unostentatious manner in which the business of the commission has been all along conducted. In the first instance, the very commissioners themselves appear to have supposed that their duties would be circumscribed. They took a small house in Henrietta Street, close to the King's Inns in Dublin, anticipating, it is evident, a limited amount of business—a dozen calls, it might be, in the course of the day, and a sale of an estate certainly not oftener than once a month. The result, however, has shown that the policy of this Act is infinitely more popular in its character than even its authors anticipated. The Commissioners commenced their sittings on the 25th of October, 1849. On almost the very first day of their sitting seventeen petitions were filed, praying for the sale of deeply mortgaged properties. During the succeeding month of November the Commissioners received 137 similar petitions. I append the number received in each month since:—

October, 1849	.....	17	April, 1850	.....	99
November "	.....	137	May "	.....	135
December "	.....	119	June "	.....	115
January, 1850	.....	129	July "	.....	82
February "	.....	136			
March "	.....	126	Total	.....	1,085

It was not until February last that the Commissioners were able to submit any one of the estates to auction. But from the 14th of that month to the 10th of August, sales were proceeded with with tolerable regularity. In the whole, nearly one hundred properties, great and small, have been submitted to public competition. They have been sold in upwards of three hundred lots, and the sales have realized for the creditors of the estates a sum amounting to nearly 750,000*l*.

Take, now, the following passage; and let us not fail to commend the easy and natural flow of the style and the narrative.—

"Two centuries ago the English army had not, as it now has, the advantage of a commissariat. A large portion of its disposable force was at that time concentrated in Ireland, and this force was supplied with food and clothing, stores and money, not by recognized officers, but by followers of the camp, who brought with them, on speculation, all sorts of articles of necessity for officers and men, and a store of ready money, both to purchase such things as it was necessary they should pay for, and to lend to the soldiery who could offer them security. In the memorable days which succeeded the partition of the Irish estates by Cromwell, the English army in Ireland was followed by an individual of this sort whose name was *Joseph Damer*. Damer had been in the service of Cromwell, and knew full well the character of a soldiery. He foresaw that the licence which would succeed the period of restraint would afford opportunities which could be turned to great advantage. Soon after the restoration he accordingly came to Ireland with all the bullion he could collect. He attached himself to the army, and very shortly became the most accommodating of bill-brokers. He required no other security for the debts contracted with him than a cession of the grants of land which Oliver had given to his soldiery. As many of these as he could obtain he would take in liquidation of his demand upon the allottee. And as the soldiery attached but little value to their barren and uncultivated tracts, Damer, even as things then were, got good value for his money. Were we possessed of the materials, it would be curious to contrast the price that Damer then gave with the value now received for the enormous estate he thus acquired. A comparison between his price and the price real-

ised in the Encumbered Estates Court would go far to show the unreasonableness of the complaint that the property of Ireland is undergoing confiscation. The property which Damer acquired was principally in the most beautiful and fertile part of the county of Tipperary. The army left Ireland; but Damer remained in it and took care of his estate. He seems to have been a man of foresight and ability. Many stories are told of him. One legend declares that he purchased, in the shape of a barrel of lard, the gold and silver plate and other valuables of the monks of Clonmel, who had thus packed away their property in order to conceal it. It soon became a proverbial expression in Ireland, 'as rich as Damer.' In his later years he is described to have been a miser, and the superstitious are said to have believed that his riches were guarded by a spirit, who, in the shape of a wolf, a cow, or a hen, chased away all who came to disturb them. Joseph Damer died in 1720, at the great age of ninety-one. He divided all his property between two nephews, leaving to the eldest his property in Ireland, and to the youngest some possessions which he had in Dorsetshire. The eldest died, and is buried in a churchyard near to Tipperary. The youngest married Lady Caroline Sackville, daughter of Lionel, Duke of Dorset. He was created in 1753 an Irish peer, by the title of Baron Milton, of Throne Hill, county Tipperary; and, in 1762, an English peer by the same title. In 1792 he was made Earl of Dorchester. He had a son and two daughters. The son died unmarried in 1808, and the title became extinct. One daughter married a Dawson, younger son of Lord Portarlington; the other, Lady Caroline Damer, last of the race and name, possessed the estates for her life, and then they went to her only relatives, the issue of her sister, who assumed the double name of Dawson-Damer."

Leaving the line of Dawson-Damer—so characteristic in its origin, its transformations, and its fall, of Irish foibles and mutability,—let us look into that desperate region of Connemara from which, during the last three years, there have proceeded so many cries of anguish and bereavement. Connemara looks down on the Atlantic Ocean; and on the opposite shores of that great sea there are cities and communities which never come before the world in the suppliant attitude assumed now for so long a time by the inhabitants of this immense district of the United Kingdom. There, is the fact. If we could explain it, we should have less occasion to send peripatetic commissioners to Ireland.—

"Before I commence the journey I propose to-day, let me draw a very necessary distinction. 'Connemara' is not 'Galway,' although it is situated in the county which bears that name. The two districts are widely dissimilar. Galway Proper, by which I mean the country eastward of the county town, is a flat, bleak, uninteresting tract, unrelieved by undulation, and rendered the more cheerless in its aspect by the boulders of grey limestone, which protrude above the surface in close but detached masses of hard rock. Sometimes there are whole fields in which this rock is so abundant, that it seems at a short distance as if no blade of grass could possibly find room to grow there. But I am told that the spots of land which lie between these protruding rocks afford excellent browsing for sheep and cattle, and will produce occasionally admirable crops. If any one fancies a territory in this district, Lord Gort's estate, on the borders of the counties of Clare and Galway, is likely to come into the market. It comprises, I am told, the best tract, in the district; but as I only saw the property in passing, I cannot undertake its description. Nothing that I have described as appertaining to the county of Galway applies in any way to the romantic region from which I now address you. Connemara is a country of high mountains, deep and narrow valleys, myriads of little gleaming lakes, and deep sea bays, penetrating so far into the interior that no portion of the district is situate more than five miles from existing navigation. It is from this latter distinctive characteristic that Connemara takes its name. Rhythmically and poetically it expresses to us that this is the land of

the 'bays of the sea.' Having spoken of the difficulties of travel in Connemara twenty years ago, I must not omit in the outset to recognize thankfully the facilities which are now afforded. Admirable roads have been carried through the entire district, roads so good that they exhibit in their construction the master-mind of a first-rate engineer. Excellent Bianconian cabs perform their daily journeys through these wilds from Galway and Clifden on the south, and on the northern side of the mountains from Clifden to the Killeries and Westport, in the county of Mayo. And this is by far the pleasantest way of seeing Connemara. These public vehicles are all well horsed and well appointed. I will not answer that he who takes a private car will find himself by any means at all so well supplied. All the way from Galway to the place from whence I write, the country is interesting. For the first few miles, the road skirts the shores of Lough Corrib, and affords glimpses of that great navigable inland sea, and its many scattered islets. But the town of Oughterard, sixteen miles from Galway, must be passed ere the glories of Connemara can be said to commence. After ascending a steep hill on the west side of that town, the traveller at once emerges upon a wild district, presenting every possible combination of lake, moor, streamlet, valley, bog, and mountain. The road winds along the side of steep and rugged hills, which seem almost to overhang the boughs or streams which slumber placidly or fiercely brawl beneath. Twelve miles of such country brings the traveller to a road-side public-house, which is dignified by the name of inn. As the only place of shelter for many long and weary miles, 'Flynn's,' or 'Half-way House,' as it is called, has obtained great notoriety with travellers in Connemara. It affords to tired pedestrians two humble beds, and the use of mountain ponies, should they desire to prosecute their journey upon other legs than their own. 'Flynn's' has the advantage of being situated in the immediate proximity, not only of admirable trout fishing, but of some of the finest mountain scenery. From its neighbourhood, too, a road diverges to the north, conducting the traveller by a short cut to the village of Cong—a route, however, untravellered by a public vehicle, and which it will be left for the Lough Corrib steam-boats more completely to open to the traveller. After passing 'Flynn's' the lakes grow wider, and the features of the country assume, perhaps, a somewhat gentler, though in no degree less interesting aspect. The traveller passes a very charming spot, called Glendalough, on which a mountain residence was formed by the late Dean Mahony, which is now, I understand, occupied by his son. At length, to follow the description in the fairy tale, the traveller arrives at a lake more beautiful than any he has passed, whereon he sees an islet crowned by the ruins of an ancient castle, and further away among a grove of trees, the glittering roof of a mansion, which bears many of the marks of modern taste and decoration. This is Ballynahinch, whilome the residence of the lords of all this territory. Through forty miles of country, all the way from Galway, the traveller has passed through a district which owned one lord, or, more recently, one lady. Through forty miles of country, the Martins of Ballynahinch could drive from the county town to their own threshold, without passing through another man's domain. As regards mere territory, this family possessed more acres than any other in the empire. Alas, alas, that the whole should pass away from them; that not one rood should remain which another generation of Martins should be entitled to call theirs. Of the families in Ireland which boast no Milesian descent, it is perhaps difficult to find one which claims higher origin than this family of Martin. They derive from a Norman warrior, who accompanied Richard Cœur de Lion to the Holy Land, and who shared that king's captivity on his return. Sir Oliver Martin was knighted by Richard, who conferred on him the remarkable armorial bearings which the family bear to the present hour. They consist, to describe them heraldically, of 'Azure, a cross Calvary, Or, on three degrees; in the dexter chief, the sun in splendour, and in the sinister chief, the moon in crescent.' Motto: 'Sic itur ad astra.' How came such a family in Connemara! Their ancestor accompanied the first English army that invaded Ireland. He settled in Galway, and became the founder of one of

the thirteen tribes. Ballynahinch, however, was not acquired by him. That territory was obtained upon its confiscation from the O'Flahertys by a descendant, who is said to have been a Galway lawyer. But the conduct of the Martins, almost from the moment they obtained possession, effaces every unfavourable reminiscence as to the mode in which the property may have been originally acquired. The Martins to the utmost of their power have been kind and liberal landlords to an attached and confiding people. Even in their embarrassments, they never oppressed or evicted. They have even wanted themselves, that they might render assistance to those who were dependent on them. Of how few Irish landlords can the same be said! If there had been more such instances of virtue, how loud would now have been the wail—how deeply felt the sorrow and regret—in districts where the dispossession of the ancient owners is at present almost a subject of rejoicing?

This is too intelligent a book, on the whole, to be either the first or the last production of its writer. But his next subject should be something not quite so serious as matters of debt, poverty and labour in Ireland.—The *Daily News* has published, too, other series of papers which certainly ought to be preserved in a collective form. Why, for example, do not the political reformers give a permanent niche in their and our libraries to the excellent, learned, and amusing letters on the Representative System?—and we should like to persuade a "Midland Counties Farmer" to permit us to digest at our leisure in an octavo form those acute and sensible criticisms on feeding and farming which at present we have either to skip or to skim. Some of the best and most useful productions of our literature are now contributed to the daily press; and as a matter of business, we conceive that it would be no bad speculation to take advantage of particular junctures and seasons to bring before the public with due discrimination and in a compass suited to the railway carriage or the pocket, compositions which in their original shape can be read only in a hurry, and if retained at all must be laid up with bales of useless print.—Why do not the "Railway Libraries" look to this?

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Girlhood of Shakespeare's Heroines.—Tale I. Portia, the Heiress of Belmont. By Mary Cowden Clarke.—That Mrs. Cowden Clarke's love of Shakespeare is neither a passing folly nor an affected enthusiasm, her 'Concordance' gives proof honourable to herself and honoured among female literary enterprises. But her new undertaking can hardly be allowed to shelter itself under the protection of this absorbing passion, so as to be sacred from the "slings and arrows" of good-natured railery. Were a fashion to be hereby set, what a library might be looked for!—We have long felt uneasy about 'Queen Lear,' also concerning 'Lady Macbeth's Governess.' Then, the *Donna* that the *Merchant of Venice* married after *Shylock's* vexatious suit was dismissed is not a person of whom a history can be dispensed with. Some, too, would like to know what became of *Audrey's* daughters.—M. Scribe the other day showed us sufficient of the witch *Sycorax* in her rock-prison to warrant some curiosity as to the further misdeeds which so dangerous an islander doubtless committed, besides those set by M. Halévy and sung by Mlle. Bertrand.—Are we to have all these?—not to mention the chronicle of *Beatrice's* insulted lovers, also of the suitors who beset *Imogen* when she kept house during her lord's absence!—If this deluge of further particulars be impending, are we not justified in hoping that these may be delivered to us by appendical Shakespeares or Shakespeareases? The attempt, in short, can be justified only by the success: and it seems a pity that the acceptance given to the 'Tales' of gentle Charles and quaint Mary Lamb, and to the ingenious and elegant speculations of Mrs. Jameson,—should have beguiled other writers to repeat like experi-

ments in an extended and diluted form.—Mrs. Cowden Clarke's fancy of *Portia* in her girlhood is pretty; but *Portia* the maiden and *Portia* the wife were, to our thinking, something far more than this. It is hard work—let them doubt it who will—to lead up to the point at which Shakespeare begins; and while we heartily recognize Mrs. Clarke's love as the origin of this book, she must allow ours a hearing—and permit us to suggest the possibility of a little more reverence in silence on the part of the loving. There are a moral and authority in the well-known Stratford epitaph which we think might be judiciously applied to these additions and kings-out.

The Study of Modern Languages. By F. A. Moschizker.—A German treatise on the importance of the study of modern languages, as being the best exercise of the mind, a means of getting access to the treasures of foreign literature, and capable of extensive use in business. The appendix contains some information with regard to the language of the Hungarians and their Slavonic neighbours.

Selections from French Poets, rendered into English Verse. By R. F. Hodgson.—The poets here translated are, Béranger, Victor Hugo, Lamartine, and others of the last and present centuries. Mr. Hodgson—who is described as belonging to the Bengal Service—calls the volume "the solace of some lonely hours." As such it will no doubt be read with interest by his friends, and may claim the indulgence of the public. Whether it will raise modern French poetry in the estimation of the English, we do not venture to foretell:—but we cannot help thinking a better selection might have been made. The translations are not remarkable for fidelity, elegance, or force.

An Analysis and Summary of Thucydides. By the Author of 'An Analysis and Summary of Herodotus.'—Students of Thucydides will find this a very serviceable book. It contains an excellent summary of the whole history, divided into sections and paragraphs, with a brief description of the contents of each printed in striking type. The speeches are given in a condensed but distinct paraphrase. There are, also, an outline of the geography of Greece, and a chronological table of leading events. The whole is got up in such a way as to be scarcely less valuable to an ordinary English reader than to a student preparing for examination.

NEW SERIALS.

Mr. Charles Knight seizes time by the forelock in regard to the coming year of foreign and provincial invasion. Several new serial works of his, especially dedicated to the services of the year 1851, appear by instalment on our library table. The first that claims attention is a new work on Art and Manufactures, with the appropriate and taking title of *Cyclopedia of the Industry of all Nations*. This is a vast subject,—varied, important and ever changing. It is a subject, moreover, on which but little of the information that is most useful and will be now most sought after has been "posted," as the merchants say, in popular dictionaries and cyclopedias. Mr. Knight's task is, therefore, one of very considerable research and difficulty. Each manufacture should be dealt with by a person practically acquainted with its best methods, machinery, and processes; while the purely distributive sections—those treating of the commerce of the subject—require a different sort of knowledge and a much wider range of experience. Without pretending to supply such new and complete information as we could desire, the 'Cyclopedia of the Industry of all Nations' is calculated to meet a pressing popular want. For many months to come Arts and Manufactures will be among the chief subjects of discussion in the press of conversation in all circles. Prince and peasant will have this common object of interest; and high and low will alike find the necessity of some enlargement of their knowledge of fabrics, natural productions, and machinery. Mr. Knight seems to have considered this in his scheme, which has therefore assumed rather a popular than a scientific or an artistic form. The different articles on which information is afforded are ranged in column, after the fashion of dictionaries. Each weekly number

is embellished with an illustration. It is proper to observe that the scheme is before us only in part:—the first half of the work—devoted to “an account of countries and districts, with reference to their natural productions—the great seats of Industry—home, colonial and foreign commerce, and the means of communication—and lives of the most celebrated inventors, scientific discoverers, and artists”—is to be different in its form from the second half, which will be devoted to the Exhibition and its contents. The latter will not be in the dictionary form; but will embrace a record of the great Gathering of Industry, and an exposition of its practical results. The information which Mr. Knight now proposes to afford should be familiar to those who hope to turn the Exhibition to good educational and practical account.

The *Cyclopædia of London* is another useful undertaking of the same popular caste. It is for the greater part a carefully condensed copy of the larger work on London issued by the same publisher some years ago,—and now, we believe, out of print. The illustrations are pretty,—and it is altogether a marvel of cheapness. It will form an excellent and interesting guide-book to the stranger in London. We have also before us the first four parts of a new edition—the “National”—of the Pictorial Shakespeare. Though not intended by its editor to displace the former and more expensive edition—this will be in some respects—besides its cheapness—more adapted for general use. The long essays prefixed and appended to the former have been enlarged, corrected, and separated from the text of Shakespeare, and printed in a volume under the title of ‘Shakspeare Studies.’ That work ranges in size with the new edition of the ‘Biography,’—also much amended and reduced,—and with the present illustrated text—so that readers may buy the whole body of critical disquisition or not at their choice. The text is not arranged in double columns as before, but runs across the entire page. The type is clear and handsome—the paper good—the illustrations (well known for their beauty and truthfulness) still retain their sharp outlines. It is on the whole another marvel of cheapness. The last part contains one hundred and four pages of letter-press and illustrations, such as we have described, and sells for twelve pence!—*Half-Hours with the Best Authors* is a reprint, on a larger sheet, of the four admirable volumes of selections by Mr. Knight. Of all ‘Beauties of Literature,’ ‘Elegant Extracts,’ and the like, these ‘Half-Hours’ are the most pleasant and profitable. Mr. Knight cherishes an earnest love for our old literature; but unlike some readers of the Tudor and Stuart writers, he indulges in no fanciful crochets against the moderns. This is pretty clear from the place which he has given to the late Lord Jeffrey’s article on the decline of Swift, Addison and Pope’s influence in the world of letters in his collection of choice passages. ‘The Pictorial Half-Hours’ is a work of a useful, but quite a different kind. It is a collection of outlines and engravings—some of them of great beauty and novelty—to which the letter-press is subservient. It is a very proper companion to the literary ‘Half-Hours.’

The *Land We Live In* has reached Part XXXVII., which is occupied with an account of the Port of London. The work is approaching completion,—and will then form a very attractive companion for the excursion train.

Among other serials that deserve a good word at our hands, we may rank the *Penny Maps* high in the scale. Cheap and accurate maps are certainly much wanted in these days of general reading. To every one whose acquaintance with books goes beyond the lowest class of circulating libraries maps are an assistance, if not a necessity; and Messrs. Chapman & Hall will deserve the thanks of thousands if they complete this hazardous but most useful undertaking in the spirit with which it has hitherto been conducted.

From the press of the Messrs. Tallis we have the first part of a new and illustrated edition of *Shakspeare* and two parts of a new work on *London*. The illustrations are very good, and the

paper and printing fine. The edition is to be enriched (5) by all the doubtful plays being included. Why not also include those that are spurious! ‘Vortigern’ has as good a title to appear in the list of Shakspeare’s works as some of those which we hear it is intended to include in this edition.—The *Illustrated London* is very weak in the literary department,—being a poor compilation from a poor compilation. The engravings are much superior to the text,—but they want the air of truth. They put London—dreary and smoky, dark and lowering London—into the brightest of lights and gayest of pinks and rose colours. Its grimy stone and dirty plaster are made to look like polished marble in a morning sun. To those who are fond of pretty pictures and are not very particular about their fidelity, Mr. Tallis’s book may afford satisfaction.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

- Across the Atlantic, by the Author of ‘Sketches of Canals,’ 5s. cl.
Ainsworth’s Works, Vols. 13, 14, ‘Lancashire Witches,’ 3s. bds. 4s. cl.
Animals from Sketch-Book of Harrison Weir, 4to. 7s. 6d. cl.
Annual Monitor for 1856, 18mo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Basil’s Pentamerone, translated by Taylor, post 8vo. 6s. cl.
Berens’s (Arch.) 23 Short Sermons on Church Catechism, 4s. 6d.
Bibby and Ridgway’s Book of Quadrupeds, 8s. 3s. 6d. cl.
Biography of Her Majesty and Prince Albert, 18mo. 2s. 6d. bds.
Chance and Choice, or the Education of Circumstances, 7s. 6d. cl.
Cheever’s (Rev. H. T.) The Whale and his Captors, 18mo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Chronological New Year, 18mo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Cobb’s (Ingram) Child’s Commentator, 1 vol. 8s. 10s. 6d. cl.
Collins’s Series for the Young, ‘Fountain of Living Waters,’ 1s. cl.
Conia’s History of the First Crusades, edited by B. Dierckx, 3 vols. 2s. 6d. cl.
Cottager’s Monthly Visitor, Vol. 30, for 1856, 4s. 6d. 4s. 6d. bds.
Cummings’s (Rev. Dr.) God in History, 2nd ed. 2s. 6d. cl.
Daily Steps towards Heaven, 3rd ed. 2s. 6d. cl. 4s. 6d. mor.
Darton’s (M.) Word in Season for the Year, 18mo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Deville’s Key to Exercises in French Grammar, new ed. 12mo. 3s. 6d.
De Perquet’s Voyage de Six Semaines on France, 18mo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Dierckx’s Charles the First, new ed., edited by B. Dierckx, 3 vols. 2s. 6d.
Dixon’s (F.) Geology and Fossils of Sussex, 4to. 3s. 6d. cl.
Dream Chints (The), by Author of ‘Trap to Catch a Sunbeam,’ 5s.
Drummond’s (H.) Prayers, 5s. 6d. cl. and arranged, 2s. 6d. cl.
Eastbury, a Tale, by Mrs. H. Drury, 4s. 6d. cl.
East India Register and Army List for 1851, by F. Clarke, 10s.
Elementary Course of Mathematics for Royal Military Academy, Vol. 1, royal 8vo. 12s. cl.
Emily Trevor, or the Vale of Elwy, by a Lady, 18mo. 2s. cl.
Family Friend (The), Vol. III, post 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl. 3s. 6d. cl. gilt.
Fletcher’s Lectures on the 1000 Catholic Religions, 5th ed. 4s. 6d. cl.
Florist (The) and Garden Miscellany, 1850, 8vo. 12s. 6d. cl.
Friends in Council, new edition, 3 vols. 6s. 12s. cl.
Fourier’s Passions of the Human Soul, trans. by Morell, 3 vols. 21s.
Fouché’s Martyrs, by the Rev. Herbert Seymour, royal 8vo. 12s. cl.
Gift Book of Poetry, new ed. 6s. 5s. cl. gilt.
Glen’s Small Tenants Rating Act, 13 & 14 Vict. 2nd ed. 2s. 6d.
Greek Philosophy, 8vo. 12s. 6d. cl. 15s. 2nd ed. 3s. 6d. cl.
Green’s Nursery Keenaps, new ed. 4s. 6d. cl.
Greenwell’s (Dora) Stories that might be True, 4s. cl.
Goethe’s Herman and Dorothea, from the German, by Goehne, 2s.
Guthrie’s Christian’s Guide, 7th ed., by Chalmers, 4s. 6d. cl.
Harrison’s (Archdeacon) Six Sermons on the Church, 8vo. 5s. 6d.
Hints for Hours, or Amusements for all Ages, 4s. 6d. cl.
History for Holidays, 8vo. 12s. 6d. cl. 15s. 2nd ed. 3s. 6d. cl.
Home Circle (The), Vol. III, royal 8vo. 4s. cl.
Howden’s (K.) Tract for Future Times, 6s. 2s. cl.
Howitt’s Biographical Sketches of Queens of Great Britain, 3s. 6d.
Howitt’s (P.) The Natural History of the World, 12 vols. 12s. 6d. cl.
Image of his Father, by the Brothers Mayhew, new ed. 3s. 6d. cl.
Improved System of Farm Book-Keeping, by Author of ‘British Husbandry,’ 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Jameson’s Memoirs of Beauties of Court of Charles II, imp. 8vo. 25s.
Jervis’s Acts, 11 & 12 Vict. ec. 42, 43, 44, by J. P. Archbold, Esq. 3s.
Ken’s (Bishop) Life, by J. P. Archbold, Esq. 3s. 6d. cl.
Kingston’s The Ocean Queen and Spirit of the Storm, 4s. pl. 5s. col.
Longfellow’s (H. W.) Poetical Works, illustrated ed. 6s. 5s. cl.
Macgregor’s (Emilie) Magic Words, a Christmas Tale, 4s. 6d. cl.
Macgregor’s (J.) The Magic Words, a Christmas Tale, 4s. 6d. cl.
Magazine for the Young, Volume for 1856, 18mo. 2s. 6d. half bd.
May’s Letters on Popular Superstitions, 2nd ed. post 8vo. 6s. cl.
Merland, a Story, by Mrs. J. P. Archbold, Esq. 3s. 6d. cl.
Merry Tales for Little Folk, ed. by Madame de Chateaufort, 3s. 6d.
McIntosh’s (Maria) Evenings at Donaldson Manor, 6s. 3s. 6d. cl.
Montgomery’s (Sir L.) Correspondence, 8vo. 12s. 6d. cl.
Nichols’s (J. P.) The Planetary System, its Order, post 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Original Album, by E. Price, letter-press by J. A. St. John, 2s. 10s.
Pages (J.) The Fractional Calculator, 3rd ed. 12mo. 4s. 6d.
Peacock at Home, by Mrs. Dornel, illustrated and illuminated, 5s.
Public Good (The), Vol. I, 2s. 6d. cl.
Reeve’s Prize Essay on Contentment, with Intro. by March, 1s. 6d.
Riegle’s Crochet Book, 8th series, or Third Winter Book, 1s. 6d.
Roe’s Analytical Journal for Simplifying Accounts of Manchester Unity, folio, 12s. 6d. half bd.
Royal Blue Book, for 1851, 5mo. 7s. 6d. bds.
Rowthorn’s Art of Landscape Painting in Water Colours, 1s.
Sacred Incidents Doctrinally Considered, by Psychologist, 1s. 10s.
Sale’s True Catholic and Apostolic Faith of Church of England, 4s.
Seven Days of the Old and New Testament, 10s. 10s. cl.
Shaw’s Union Officer’s Manual for 1851, ed. by W. C. Glen, 4s. cl.
Smith’s (Horace) Poetical Works, in 1 vol. 12mo. 5s. 6d. cl.
Speculation, 8s. 6d. cl.
Steinmetz’s (A.) History of the Jesuits, 3 vols. 8vo. 12s. 4s. cl.
Tales from Catland, by an Old Taddy, small 4to. 2s. 6d. cl.
Tattersall’s (G.) Pictorial Gallery of English Race Horses, 1s. 10s.
Taylor’s (Rev. C. B.) The Angels’ Song, a Christmas Token, 6s.
Tears, illustrated in Fifteen Designs, by Jessie McLeod, 1s. 11s. 6d.
Titmarsh’s (M. A.) The Kiekieburys on the Rhine, 5s. pl. 7s. 6d. col.
Tracts for Christmas, New Series, Vol. 1, 4s. 4s. cl.
Tytler’s History of Scotland, Index to lat. 2nd, 3rd ed. 5s. each.
Union, Parish, and Board of Health Officer’s Pocket Almanack and Guide for 1851, 12mo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Webb’s (Mrs.) Naomi, or the Last Days of Jerusalem, 9th ed. 7s. 6d.

BETROTHED.

BY THE AUTHOR OF ‘THE PATRICIAN’S DAUGHTER.’

FEW were his words; when heard, they seemed the breath

Of his melodious life, whose influence
They bore to listening hearts:—and thus, for days,
He moved amongst us in the separate light
Of his own bliss. But, ah! what mortal form
Can hold immortal transport? Glory blinds
Man’s gaze with tears,—who, but for screening shades
Of earthly growth, could no more look at Heaven.

This human weakness—the subduing eve,
Tempting the fragrance forth of heart and flower—
And the sweet trust of the ascendant mind
In that it fosters,—he had nourished mine,—
Dissolved his soul in speech.—

“Time pay thee back,
My brother, all thy love! As we have grown
From roots so close, our branches intertwined,
So be our fate the same; and thy buds, veined
With Summer’s promise, burst in joy like mine.
I cannot wish thee more:—for who may write
The Spirit’s rapture when incarnate stands
Its secret dream? when, all life’s mists withdrawn,
Love breaks upon its current,—which, the more
It widens, doth reflect an ampler heaven:—
When o’er that sea, between two continents,
Glide freighted sympathies, and bear to each
The other’s wealth; when what was waste before
In the luxuriant soul, is hived in joy
That it can be bestowed; when morning wakes
A mutual hope,—and the soft twilight folds
A blended sweetness;—when the soul that trembles
Beneath its mighty bliss, must needs grow noble,
Lest God recoil it,—and the love that brims
From the o’erflowing heart enriches earth!”

EXPEDITION TO CENTRAL AFRICA.

LETTERS from Dr. Overweg to Prof. Carl Ritter (kindly communicated by his Excellency Chatter Bunsen) contain the following particulars of the proceedings of the Expedition.

After having safely crossed the Desert between Ghat and Air (Aheer), its progress was suddenly arrested by the attacks of considerable numbers of furious Tuaricks, and the lives of the travellers were saved only by showing a determination to defend themselves, and by the payment of a large ransom.

In a former letter, dated Taradshit, August 24, [see ante, p. 1218], Dr. Overweg had written:—“In three days, we shall, with God’s help, be at Selufiet, the first place of the kingdom of Air. Alarming rumours of pursuing Hagars, probably exaggerated, have sadly disturbed our caravan, and for the last few days we have considered ourselves in a state of war. The Keloes, who form our escort, and the Tenekum-Tuaricks, who have our effects and merchandise under their charge, are, however, in excellent spirits. Hitherto we have seen nothing of the Hagars, and we shall very soon be in the land of the Keloes, and altogether beyond their reach.”—The fears thus entertained were, nevertheless, too well founded.

At Ghat the travellers remained a week: which time was by no means one of rest or recreation, as they were continually harassed by the greedy demands of the chiefs and by the fanaticism of the inhabitants:—so much so, indeed, that they had but few opportunities of exploring the town and surrounding country, except when their medical assistance happened to be required. Even old Hatita proved a faithless “friend of the English.” On the 25th of July the Expedition left Ghat; and on the 27th they joined a Keloe caravan, under whose protection they were to proceed as far as Tin-Tellu, in Air, the residence of the Keloe prince. During the first fortnight, their progress was very rapid, as they travelled from ten to twelve hours *per diem*:—a rate of travelling under an African sun which, coupled with their having to make their various scientific observations on the road, was almost too much for the travellers, who had scarcely time to recruit their strength with the necessary rest and sleep. The camels, too, began to show symptoms of exhaustion:—so that the latter portion of the journey had to be performed at a less rapid rate.

In a subsequent letter, dated Selufiet, August 28th, Dr. Overweg thus describes the termination of the journey across the Sahara.—“At length we have the great Desert behind us, and have arrived on the frontiers of Sudan! We are in a new world, surrounded with new plants of luxuriant verdure, of which we have been so long deprived; we see new animals, and our tents are pitched within the encampments of the people of Air. But though the tedious journey across the Desert is accomplished, our thoughts are not yet sufficiently collected, and the state of our minds is not yet sufficiently quiet, to allow us to look back calmly on all that we have had to undergo. The events and

dangers of the last few days are still too vividly before us,—and even now we have not yet reached a place of safety. During the last ten days, our march has been one of constant warfare,—as we have had to pass the dangerous frontiers between the Ager and Hagar-Tuaricks and the Kelois (another tribe of Tuaricks). Day and night we were followed and surrounded by numbers of Hagers, on their Mecharis, with the intent to murder and plunder us. On the 25th of August, we were attacked by about forty armed men, mounted on camels,—and last night our caravan had to withstand 100 of the enemy. In both instances the result was the same. They first demanded nothing less than the lives of all the Christians in the caravan; they then required that the Christians should either become Mussulmans on the spot, or else should return to Ghat; and eventually we had to pay a high ransom, consisting of all our best merchandise. That we did not lose all our effects, instruments, and even our lives, we owe to the conduct and exertions of the Kelois and the bravery of the Tenelkun-Tuaricks, who had our effects under their charge. These latter had among them in all fourteen guns (muskets), which rendered them an imposing force against the enemy. Here, at Selufiet—a place consisting of huts built of grass—there is a sort of government, under some religious Mussulmans (Marabouts), with a Sherif of Mekka at their head; and at this place we are safer than in the Wadis, where every Hagar considers himself a sheikh. In three days, we hope to be at Tin-Tellus, the residence of En-Nour, Sultan of the Kelois;—where we trust we shall be in greater safety."

The Sudan route from Ghat to Air is described by Dr. Overweg as a mountain path, leading over ridges, table-lands and deep-cut rocky valleys. Wherever the Wadis become broader, and through the agencies of rain are covered with disintegrated rocks and sand, they show a scanty vegetation of grass and trees. The geognostical character of the country is here of much greater interest. From Mersuk to Ghat, and five days to the south beyond Ghat, the prevailing formation consists of sandstone of various colours,—with, throughout, the same petrographical aspect of the rocks, the same slopes of the mountains and intersections of the valleys, and the same horizontal strata. At Aggeri, the entire scene suddenly changes. The mountains are now rounded,—and strata forming projecting terraces are no longer seen. The travellers found themselves all at once in the regions of granite; the whole country between Aggeri and Air consisting of crystalline, (so called) primitive rocks,—with mica-slate and enormous masses of granite in great diversity of mountain forms. From Ghat, the general surface of the country continues to rise, and at Selufiet the travellers saw around them the highest mountain masses met with on their journey. After the middle of August, they experienced the influence of the Sudan rains;—the atmosphere then beginning to be humid, and the evenings or mornings being accompanied by fogs. Frequent thunder-storms and heavy rains also occurred. Under the influence of these rains the aspect of the Wadis became completely changed:—luxuriant plantations of palms being everywhere met with to the south of Taradshit. According to the natives, the rainy season lasts till the end of September.

The information received respecting the present political condition of Sudan and Bornu prognosticates well for the success of the Expedition. Peace reigns everywhere. A powerful government is maintained in Sudan by the Fellatahs and their Sultan at Sackatu,—and in Bornu by Arab tribes and their Sheikh, Amur el Kanemy, at Kouka,—whereby the caravan roads in those countries are rendered quite safe.

One of the wealthiest of the Arab merchants, who has travelled a great deal, informed Dr. Overweg that the Sheikh of Bornu is on friendly terms with Wadai, and that caravans continually go from Bornu to Egypt by the way of Wadai and Darfur. A postscript of the 29th of August says:—"The inhabitants have shown themselves hostile, and taken all our camels; but the Marabouts, having found in their Book [the Koran] something in

our favour, have afforded us their protection, and promised to see us safe to Tin-Tellus to-morrow."

From information received from the English Consul at Mersuk, it appears that the Expedition has reached Tin-Tellus in safety.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

The little appreciation at present entertained of the old dramatic literature of our country both by book-buyers and by the public generally, was curiously exhibited during the present week, as far as prices are concerned, by the sale at Messrs. Sotheby & Wilkinson's of the extensive dramatic library of the late Mr. John Fullarton,—well known, no doubt, to many of our readers by his works on many intricate questions connected with the currency. Rare plays and tracts which used to realize in the days of Stevens and Malone, of Heber and the Duke of Roxburgh—as lately, indeed, as the time of Mr. Jolley and Mr. Miller—prices which forbade persons with purses of ordinary depth to enter into competition with the least chance of success—sold on the present occasion for less than a half, and some as low as two-thirds, of their former amounts. Whether it is that the drama is less thought of at present—or that the class of collectors has worn out, and two or three eager collectors no longer buoy a book up to more than its public worth,—we shall not stay to inquire. We, however, shrewdly suspect that the latter comes nearest the truth; and when it shall become generally known that old plays are selling for sums nearer to their real value, we shall have another race of collectors, who by competing for some great rarity, will, as far as prices are concerned, give the old drama a lift to its former height. Mr. Fullarton seems to have entertained a very strong liking for the drama generally:—finding it, no doubt, a pleasurable relaxation from his financial inquiries. He was not a collector merely of the Elizabethan drama—but extended his collection with zeal and success to the writers of the Restoration and to the times of Colman and O'Keeffe. In this way he had brought together many curious things:—the result of the late Mr. Rodd's anxious gatherings in aid of his collection,—and also of his own inquiries at shops and stalls in all quarters of Great Britain. Nor would he appear to have bought plays, as some have done, as mere curiosities:—his collection of the works of Settle, Ravenscroft, D'Urfey and other uncollected dramatists was a peculiarity in his collection which book-buyers would do well to imitate. But it is time to come to prices:—about which we shall have doubtless raised the curiosity of many of our readers,—more especially of those in America, now the stronghold of high prices and the home of genuine collectors. The "John Daye" edition, without date, of 'Ferrex and Porrex' brought 8*l.* 15*s.*,—the very same copy having brought at Bindley's sale, as much as 16*l.* 10*s.* The rare play of 'Warning for fair Women' (4*to.* 1599) sold for 8*l.* 5*s.*,—Mr. Fullarton having paid for it at Mr. Jolley's sale (a few years ago) as much as 19*l.* 5*s.*, and, it is said, thinking it cheap at that price. The 'Tragedie of Antonie,' by the Countess of Pembroke (4*to.* 1595), was knocked down at 5*l.*! 'The Wisdome of Dr. Dodypoll,' as sundrie times acted by the children of Powles' (4*to.* 1600) brought 3*l.* 10*s.*;—while 'The first Part of the true and honorable History of the Life of Sir John Oldcastle, the good Lord Cobham,' was knocked down for 2*l.* 16*s.* The D'Urfey Plays brought 2*l.* 15*s.*;—and the Settle's *l.* 18*s.*,—the latter including the first edition of 'The Emperour Morocco,' adorned "with sculptures,"—a play so rare that Kemble had failed in finding a copy, and was enabled to add one to his collection only by Sir Walter Scott stripping his Dryden books to give it to him.

A correspondent has called our attention to the slovenly way in which many auctioneers continue to catalogue books entrusted to them by executors and others,—and has more especially brought before us the catalogue of a sale at Barn Elms, in Surrey (the sale, it is understood, of the late Vice Chancellor Shadwell). Here we find 20 lots of "Operas bound in Russia leather,"—the last lot

"Ditto," actually consisting (as was afterwards discovered) of a fine Russia copy of the works (Opera) of Cicero. Lot 405 of the same sale, called "French Chronicle of London, bound in cloth, 1, and 48 others various," turned out to be a set of the publications of the Camden Society!—If catalogues are to be used out of the sale room, they should be made out better than in the example which our correspondent has brought before us. But books, again, may be over-catalogued,—that is, over-described; or they may be catalogued in Mr. Panizzi's manner—according to a code of ninety rules, understood only by the cataloguer and his followers, if, indeed, understood by them.

The Council of University College, London, have appointed Mr. J. A. Russell, of the Northern Circuit, Professor of English Law, as successor to the late Mr. Marshman:—and Arthur Hugh Clough, M.A., late Fellow and Tutor of Oriel College, Oxford, and now Principal of University Hall, London, to the Professorship of English Language and Literature, vacated by Mr. A. J. Scott, on his becoming Principal of Owens College, Manchester.

The *Cape Town Mail* of the 12th of October has the following:—"Another exploring party sailed for Walwich Bay last week in the Iris, with the intention of penetrating from thence into the interior. It consists of Mr. Henry Gassiot, with the two Messrs. Dolman and their attendants. They have taken with them three wagons, six horses, and a supply of necessaries for a tour of some length."—The three gentlemen alluded to in this paragraph left this country on the 20th of July last, with the intention of proceeding by steamer from the Cape of Good Hope to Algoa Bay, and from thence to the interior, with the view of tracing the source of the Linpopo. The Messrs. Dolman have on more than one occasion visited the Cape; and the younger, Mr. Alfred Dolman, a short time since, unaccompanied by any European, proceeded to the interior considerably northward of any of the missionary stations. With the advantage of this previous experience, the party anticipated escaping many of those annoyances which are the usual lot of the South African traveller. But on their arrival at Cape Town, they were informed that the emigrant Boers had been very troublesome in the interior, having stopped several parties who were going up the country. This circumstance induced them to alter their intended route entirely—and to charter immediately a small schooner for Walwich Bay: from whence they purpose proceeding to the interior in a northerly direction—a route entirely unknown except for a few miles.

We have received from the Secretary of the Committee of the Society of Arts, named to promote the legislative recognition of the rights of inventors, a note correcting the figures which we used in description of their proposal last week. Their proposal, he says, exacts the payment of 185*l.*, not 361*l.*, as the patent right for twenty-one years. We make the correction,—but must say at the same time that the reduction to this extent does not do away with our objection to the tax:—neither is it in harmony with the literal meaning of the fundamental principles on which that Committee is acting.

A plan is before Congress for crossing the Atlantic in a balloon. Mr. Wise, the projector of this last novelty in the practice of aërostation, is, at least, a bolder man than the "artists" who have recently agitated Vauxhall and the Hippodrome by going up on the backs of donkeys and ostriches, with all sorts of additional absurdities offered as additional attractions. The object of the American aëronaut is, at least, a grand one, if it could be accomplished. There is, we fancy, little chance that Congress will listen to the proposal now made:—Mr. Wise having received more than one negative on his plans from the United States Executive. We remember especially his proposal to capture the fortress of San Juan d'Ulloa—then thought to be impregnable—by the agency of balloons. But it is said to be his intention, should he again meet with a refusal from the Government, to undertake the experiment at his personal risk and cost. From his own observation at various points of the compass, he has become convinced that there exists

in the atmosphere—at the proper elevation—a steady and constant current—moving from west to east at a rate varying from twenty to sixty miles an hour according to the elevation. On this current he is prepared to adventure his life and enterprise. Taking advantage of local currents, says he, the traveller would be able to vary his course thirty or forty degrees, and to complete the circumnavigation of the globe in about thirty days. This would of course enable him to leave Washington *en route*, drop despatches in Europe and China, take a peep at the settlements in the Oregon, and so return by the month's end to the Potomac. There is at least largeness about this scheme to recommend it. The genius of M. Poitevin is finely rebuked by his American brother. But we should not like to go with Mr. Wise on his experimental voyage. The existence of a perpetual air current has yet to be established; and we have no satisfactory knowledge of the way in which a man high up in a balloon can "take advantage" of local currents. We are very much inclined to think that these local currents would have the "advantage" on their side—and before we ventured on the experiment should like to have some guarantee that they would not use it to our detriment. But Mr. Wise has confidence in his system; and if he should establish the feasibility of an air route, the world will be very grateful. We will not, however, incur the responsibility of recommending him to try his dangerous experiment.

Next Session the corporation of London intends to apply to Parliament for a Bill to enable it to complete the fine opening of Victoria Street, to abolish Field Lane, and to let air and light into the miserable dwellings about Saffron Hill. No improvement in the metropolis is more needed than this:—not even excepting the new street through Westminster. But the useful ideas which sway the originators of these two designs must be open to the suggestions of policy and experience. The task of breaking up low neighbourhoods is not without its minor evils—though the good is greatly preponderant. The chief of these evils is, the forcible displacement of the poor from their accustomed homes, without provision being made for their housing in any other locality. This leads to still greater crowding of dwellings already overcrowded and to the inhabitation of property yet more dilapidated and unfit for such a purpose. Improvers think but too little of these things. It is well to open new thoroughfares,—to give freer circulation to such air as a populous city will afford,—but more thought should be taken for those who are cast out of the homes which, though wretched in the extreme, are nevertheless the best they can obtain on their own terms of payment. We think the time has arrived for something to be done, and on a large scale, to lessen the evils

When the prospect of a large profit is combined with humane considerations, there must surely be men in the corporation of London who are willing to make themselves the advocates of a suggested reform. An honourable reputation is to be won in this field of philanthropic labour.

We have often referred to the strange shifts to which advertisers are reduced by the present prohibitive stamp and duty laws, in their attempts to court public attention to their wares. From Poor Dog Tray to the fire balloon, ingenuity has tried the whole gamut of invention. A correspondent of the *Times* now calls attention to the fact that one of the Holywell Street publishers is actually making the coinage of the realm a medium for his advertisements, by stamping the name of his paper on one side and on the other an invitation, in the approved style of such courtesies, to purchase "No. 1.st" of a certain penny publication. We will remind such persons that the offence of defacing the coinage is a very serious one. Formerly, it was punishable with death:—and it is still, we believe, liable to the penalty of transportation.

The attention of the Royal Irish Academy has lately been called by Dr. Petrie to a remarkable ancient brooch of the mixed metal known by the name of white bronze. The newspapers on the other side of St. George's Channel have given unusual publicity to the matter; with something rather too much of the "puff direct" in favour of the owner of the relic—who seems to be a tradesman in Dublin, and to have the commodity for sale. According to the printed statement, he has already refused several very liberal offers for it. Dr. Petrie states it as his opinion—and few opinions can be of higher value—that the brooch belongs to the eleventh or twelfth century; and he goes at length into a description of the workmanship,—which is of so peculiar and so refined a character that we cannot but entertain some doubt whether it is of Irish, and not of Italian or Continental manufacture. In the case of the Lismore Crozier, the property of the Duke of Devonshire, shown last season to the Society of Antiquaries in London, and subsequently exhibited by the Society of Arts—there was positive proof on the relic that it was made by a particular artist and for a particular bishop. But in this instance of the white bronze brooch (which is elaborately decorated with *niello* and fanciful engraving) such evidence seems to be wanting.—At the same time, knowing the object only from the account which Dr. Petrie gives of it, we are not in a condition to pronounce a judgment of our own on the question. We have no doubt that the brooch is of high antiquity;—all we venture to hint is, that, possibly it may not be of Irish origin.

It is stated that an archæologist has lately discovered among the archives at Chartres ninety-two original letters of the kings of France,—from Francis the First to Louis the Eighteenth.

Among the signs which suggest to us strange misgivings of the future peace of Germany are the continual attacks of its governments on literature and the press. Even Saxony, once so liberal, has now entered the race of reaction,—and the publishing capital of Central Europe is threatened with the total destruction of its trade. Leipzig, as our readers know, lives on books. It is not alone the great emporium for German literature; but it is also the great central market for the import and delivery of the literature of all nations to Prussia, Russia, Austria, Hungary, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and the German principalities. What London is for ordinary traffic Leipzig is for literature. But the Saxon Government seems resolved to drive this intellectual business from the country. The recent press law lays so many restrictions—pronounces so many penalties—exactes so many conditions and guarantees on the part of authors, publishers, editors, printers and venders of books—as seriously to cripple the transactions of the most ordinary business. Every one concerned in getting up a book, from the writer of it down to the boy who sells it across the counter, is commanded to ascertain that it contains not a sentence contrary to the new press laws. Another clause empowers the Minister of the Interior to absolutely prohibit any work not actually published in Saxony. Any person in the

least acquainted with the Leipsic trade will know that on such terms it cannot be conducted. The booksellers there are merely distributors. They receive parcels from every corner of Europe. They seldom or never open them. The parcels come from Stuttgart,—and are sent by next train to Hamburg, there to be shipped it may be for London or for New York. Leipsic is merely the literary exchange; and the sellers very often know far less about the contents of their packages than the merchants of Liverpool who receive and transfer merchandise of every kind. The attempt to make them responsible for the contents of their bales must end in the removal of the mart to Brunswick or to Frankfort.

The French papers announce the death, after a long illness, of a well-known member of the medical profession,—M. Hippolyte Royer-Collard:—Professor at the Faculty of Medicine in Paris.

A legal revolution has just been effected in the state of New York which contrasts very favourably with some of the more recent revolutions made on this side of the Atlantic : the reformers of that thriving State have re-arranged the whole machinery of their law courts. The old forms of procedure being in a great measure inherited from England, they admitted of the same sort of vexatious delays, qualifications, and objections which have made our courts of judicature a national reproach. The go-ahead spirit of our cousin Jonathan had fretted itself for a time against these unnecessary laws; but the public at length lost patience,—and as soon as a reform was demanded it was undertaken and achieved with a celerity which puts the dilatory proceedings of our own Law Commissioners to the blush. The energy, despatch, and success with which a reform that in England is postponed year by year as impossible to carry out has been wrought in New York may be of considerable use to us by way of example. The great work effected at New York with so much readiness and ease cannot be impracticable in London. The "Society for the Amendment of the Law" has taken the matter up here,—and initiated a series of inquiries in the American State—conducted through the agency of the American Minister in this country—tending to show the actual effects of the recent change. It is believed by the most eminent jurists of the Union that the new method will prevent useless litigation,—lead to a speedier settlement of disputes,—and materially reduce costs. But the greatest and most novel part of the procedure is, the clauses which sweep away the whole round of pure technicalities, and by simplifying the machinery, procure decisions on the actual merits of the case. Here lies the great evil of English law. The question of merits does not arise, we are led to believe, in one case out of every three. Hence our tribunals of law are not tribunals of justice. An action in a common law court in England is but another and a recognized form of hazard,—and an appeal to Chancery is almost as desperate a move as an appeal to the gaming table itself.—At the last meeting of the Law Amendment Society, Mr. Davenport Hill gave an illustration of the working of our legal machinery which it would be difficult to believe did we not every day see evidence of a similar kind.

A tradesman in humble life brought an action on contract against a rich merchant in which the latter's commercial existence depended on the result. The trial in the Court of the Queen's Bench was a long and complicated one. It was found that the contract was not framed in such a manner as exactly conformed with the evidence. Application was made for leave to make an amendment, and the Judge granted an amendment, notwithstanding an objection that the amendment proposed was open to a special demurrer. The Court refused to grant leave for the consideration of the Court *in banco*, which gave effect, as it was bound to do, to the demurrer. The plaintiff was nonsuited, and consequently, ruined. He was driven to an act of self-destruction, and terminated his existence by laying himself down before a railway train. That was the result of a special demurrer, which might be made in any case of a general demurrer. He was not having anything whatever to do with the merits of the case. It was neither more nor less than a piece of legal pedantry.

This is a case of "death by the law" as clear, though not as deliberate, as if the man had been seized in Newgate Street and swung on the gallows. Yet we endure the whole system, cumbersome and oppressive as it is, while boasting of our lights and civilization. "To delay justice," says

Pen in his admirable Maxims, "is injustice."
Then, what is the Court of Chancery?

EVENING EXHIBITION.

INTELLECTUAL CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT.
THE WINTER EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAW-
INGS AND SKETCHES IN OILS, comprising works by the most
eminent living Artists, will be OPEN on and after Monday, from
Ten till Three, and from Six till Eight.—Admission, including
Café, 1s.—Season Ticket, 3s.
10, Regent-street.
J. L. GRUNDY, Manager.

EXHIBITION OF MODERN BRITISH ART.—This Exhibi-
tion is NOW OPEN, at the gallery of the Old Water Colour
Society, 4, Pall Mall East.—Daily, from Ten till Dusk.—Admis-
sion, 1s.—Season Ticket, Half-a-Guinea.
SAMUEL STEENEY, Sec.

THE DIORAMA, Regent's Park.—NOW EXHIBITING, Two
highly interesting Pictures, representing MOUNT ETNA, in
full, during an Eruption; and the ROYAL CASTLE OF STOL-
ZENBURG on the Rhine, with various effects. Admission to both
pictures, One Shilling.—Children under twelve years, half-price.
Open from Ten till dusk.

EGYPT, NUBIA, and ETHIOPIA.—THE GREAT MOVING
DIORAMA of the NILE displays the scenery of these interest-
ing countries, and the manners and customs of their inhabitants,
presenting to the spectator the River and the Desert, the Pyramids
and the Sphinx, the grandest Statues of Antiquity, and the most
curious objects that allure the traveller.—EGYPTIAN HALL,
PICCADILLY.—Daily, at Three and Eight.—Admission reduced to
6d.; 1s.; 2s.; 3s.; 4s.; 5s.; 6s.; 7s.; 8s.; 9s.; 10s.; 11s.; 12s.; 13s.; 14s.; 15s.; 16s.; 17s.; 18s.; 19s.; 20s.; 21s.; 22s.; 23s.; 24s.; 25s.; 26s.; 27s.; 28s.; 29s.; 30s.; 31s.; 32s.; 33s.; 34s.; 35s.; 36s.; 37s.; 38s.; 39s.; 40s.; 41s.; 42s.; 43s.; 44s.; 45s.; 46s.; 47s.; 48s.; 49s.; 50s.; 51s.; 52s.; 53s.; 54s.; 55s.; 56s.; 57s.; 58s.; 59s.; 60s.; 61s.; 62s.; 63s.; 64s.; 65s.; 66s.; 67s.; 68s.; 69s.; 70s.; 71s.; 72s.; 73s.; 74s.; 75s.; 76s.; 77s.; 78s.; 79s.; 80s.; 81s.; 82s.; 83s.; 84s.; 85s.; 86s.; 87s.; 88s.; 89s.; 90s.; 91s.; 92s.; 93s.; 94s.; 95s.; 96s.; 97s.; 98s.; 99s.; 100s.; 101s.; 102s.; 103s.; 104s.; 105s.; 106s.; 107s.; 108s.; 109s.; 110s.; 111s.; 112s.; 113s.; 114s.; 115s.; 116s.; 117s.; 118s.; 119s.; 120s.; 121s.; 122s.; 123s.; 124s.; 125s.; 126s.; 127s.; 128s.; 129s.; 130s.; 131s.; 132s.; 133s.; 134s.; 135s.; 136s.; 137s.; 138s.; 139s.; 140s.; 141s.; 142s.; 143s.; 144s.; 145s.; 146s.; 147s.; 148s.; 149s.; 150s.; 151s.; 152s.; 153s.; 154s.; 155s.; 156s.; 157s.; 158s.; 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proportion you injure or destroy the objects it is intended to relieve which may have similar colours. To this, then, should we be reduced—a dull monotonous colour without character. How unworthy would this be of the great occasion—how little would it impress the public—how little would it teach the artist: it would be to cut instead of patiently unravelling the knot. We are now brought to the consideration of the only other well-defined system which presents itself—viz. parti-colouring. This, I conceive, if successfully carried out, would bring the building and its contents into one perfect harmony; it would fitly carry out one of the objects for which this Exhibition was formed—viz. to promote the union of fine arts with manufactures. It would be an experiment on an immense scale, which, if successful, would tend to dispel the prejudices of those whose eyes are yet unformed to colour, to develop the imperfect appreciations of others, and save this country from the reproach which foreign visitors, more educated in this particular than ourselves, would not fail to make were the building otherwise painted. It would everywhere bring out the construction of the building, which, as I said before, would appear higher, longer, and more solid. To produce this result it is essential not to make a mistake. Parti-colouring may become the most vulgar, as it may be the most beautiful, of objects. It is necessary, therefore, to proceed with great caution—to calculate the effect of every step, not to be misled by the appearance of any one portion of the building, but bear in mind always the effect the building will have when complete and furnished. I have not shrunk from treading a path beset with so many difficulties; and I willingly appear before you this evening to meet your criticisms and to weigh any opinions which the experience of my brother architects may suggest. If we examine the remains of the architecture of the ancients, we shall find everywhere that in the early periods the prevailing colours used in decoration were the primaries—blue, red, and yellow; the secondaries appearing very sparingly. We find this equally in the remains of Nineveh, Central America, of Egypt, and Greece; and throughout the Eastern civilizations generally; we find also everywhere that, as time wore on, the secondary colours invading the dominion of the primaries, blue and red were supplanted by green and purple. In Egypt, in the temples built by the Pharaohs, blue, red, and yellow mainly prevail; while in those built by the Ptolemies the greens and purples take their place. In those of the Roman period colours are still further degraded to a dull and incongruous muddiness. In the great temples, as far as we can gather from the few remains of colour we have, the same law prevails; while in Pompeii we find the secondaries and tertiaries as the ruling harmonies. In the Alhambra the blue and red of the Moors were painted over with green and purple by Charles the Fifth and his successors, and with the worst effect. In modern Cairo, and the East generally, we have green constantly appearing side by side with red, where blue would have been used in earlier times. It is equally true of the works of the middle ages. In the early manuscripts, in the stained glass, though other colours were not excluded, the primaries were chiefly used; while in later times we have every variety of shade and tint, and rarely with equal success. It would seem either that the human mind, ever seeking for change, became weary of the simple harmonies which the primaries afforded, and sought more complicated effects from the secondaries and tertiaries, or that it arose from the decline of Art and the incapacity of the artist to deal with the primary colours in their pure state, who took refuge in the secondaries and tertiaries, where error in the balance of colour was less fatal, although to produce a perfect harmony with the secondaries and tertiaries is much more difficult. Among modern examples of the use of colour we may cite the Royal Chapel of Munich, where blue, red, and gold form the principal harmonies, as far superior to the other churches of the same city where the secondary and tertiary colours prevail. At Paris, in the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, decidedly the most

perfect specimen of modern decorations in any country, the colours are blue, red, and gold, separated by white. This church contrasts admirably with the decorations of St. Denis, St. Germain des Prés, and other churches of Paris, where the secondaries and tertiaries prevail. When the secondary colours were used, in the best periods, in conjunction with the primaries, they were generally confined to the lower parts of the building; following in this Nature, who uses for her flowers the primaries, and reserves the secondaries for her leaves and stalks. In the decoration of the Exhibition building I therefore propose to use the colours blue, red, and yellow, in such relative proportions as to neutralize or destroy each other. Thus, no one colour will be dominant or fatigue the eye, and all the exhibited objects will assist and be assisted by the colours of the building itself. In house decoration we occasionally find a run upon one colour—we have a green room, a pink room, and a red room, &c. It would obviously be unwise to adopt any one colour for this building when the contents will be of all imaginable hues from white to black. Discarding, on the other hand, the perfect neutral, white, as unfit for the occasion, we naturally adopt the red and yellow in or near the neutral proportions of 8, 5, 3; but, to avoid any harsh antagonism of the primary colours when in contact, or any undesired complimentary secondaries arising from the immediate proximity of the primaries, I propose in all cases to interpose a line of white between them, which will soften them and give them their true value. It is well known that if blue and red come together without the interposition of white, they would each become tinged with the complimentary colour of the other: thus, the red would become slightly orange and the blue slightly green. As all coloured bodies reflect some white rays, the white in juxtaposition by its superior force extinguishes these white rays, and we see the colours purer, at the same time that the white becomes tinged with the complimentary colour of that against which it is placed, thus further heightening the effect. As one of the objects of decorating a building is to increase the effect of light and shade, the best means of using blue, red, and yellow is to place blue, which retires, on the concave surfaces; yellow, which advances, on the convex; and red, the colour of the middle distance, on the horizontal planes; the neutral white on the vertical planes. Following out this principle on the building before us, we have red for the undersides of the girders, yellow on the round portions of the columns, blue in the hollows of the capitals. Now, it is necessary not only to put the several colours in the right places, but they must also be used in their due proportions to each other. Mr. Field, in his admirable works on colour, has shown by direct experiment that white light consists of blue, red, and yellow neutralizing each other in the proportions of 8, 5, and 3. It will readily be seen that the nearer we can arrive at this state of neutrality the more harmonious and light-giving will a building become; and an examination of the most perfect specimens of harmonious colouring of the ancients will show that this proportion has generally obtained—that is to say, that there has been as much blue as the yellow and red put together; thus the light and the shade balancing each other. Of course we cannot, in decorating buildings, always command the exact proportions of coloured surface we require, but the balance of colours can always be obtained by a change in the colours themselves; thus, if the surface to be covered should give too much yellow, we should make the red more crimson and the blue more purple; that is, we should take the yellow out of them. So, if we have too much blue, we should make the yellow more orange and the red more scarlet. A practised eye will as readily do this as a man may tune a musical instrument. It is here that science abandons the artist, who must trust to his own perceptions, cultivated by repeated trials and failures. In the present instance I must do this in the presence of the world at large. In ordinary cases the architect may shut up his building till it is complete; here the public will watch every step from the first to the last. On this account I invite you to suspend your judg-

ment, and beg of those who have already seen the specimen of the building, or who may see the work in its progress, to banish constantly from their minds the objects by which it is now surrounded. It is evident to all that a yellow and blue column will appear very differently when seen with a carpet, or other hangings for a back ground, to what it does now with a back ground of deal boards and foreground of carpenters' benches. This I had the honour of pointing out to the Royal Commissioners by suspending a series of carpets at a distance of 24 feet from the columns; the yellow and blue, No. 1, stood out clear and solid, while in the red column, No. 2, the red fell back to the level of the carpets' red and brown, and the column lost its brightness and solidity. I may as well here mention that this red colour, which has been the subject of some misapprehension, never formed any part of my plan. I painted it in obedience to the wishes of some critics, who thought it would be preferred to the yellow and blue colour, but as it was in direct violation of the principle I had laid down to start with, I knew that it would not do, and so the event proved. The column No. 3 in front of the carpets lost all form, and might as well have been a round one, and all advantage would have been lost of this very beautifully formed column, for which we are indebted to Mr. Barry. I would ask you to banish from your mind the glare of light by which this decoration is now seen, to forget the rough foreground where men are engaged in every variety of occupation for the completion of this great building. I will ask you to supply it in imagination with the gorgeous products of every clime, to picture to yourselves in the foreground the brilliant primaries blue, red, and yellow, the rich secondaries purple, amber, and green, moulded in forms of every conceivable diversity, and, telling against them, darker tertiaries fading into neutral perspective. Such an effect, difficult even to the artist, accustomed to abstract his attention from present interruptions and to calculate future harmonies, is impossible to the un-instructed spectator, who, from the experimental decoration of a single column draws a premature, and necessarily a fallacious, inference as to the collective effect of the whole. From my brother architects I hope for a more patient and a more comprehensive, and a fairer appreciation for myself. I have a confident hope, grounded on the experience of years devoted to this particular branch of art, that the principles and plans I have had the honour to lay before the Royal Commissioners for the decoration of this magnificent structure will be found, when complete, not to disappoint public expectation, nor prove wholly unworthy of the great occasion.

STATISTICAL.—Dec. 16.—Lieut.-Col. W. H. Sykes, V.P., in the chair.—A paper was read 'On the Quantity of Gold and Silver supposed to have passed from America to Europe, since the Discovery of the former Country (1492) to the present time (1848),' by J. Towne Danson, Esq.

BOTANICAL.—Nov. 29.—J. E. Gray, Esq., President, in the chair. The Secretary read the Report of the Council:—from which it appeared that thirteen members had been elected during the year, and that the Society consisted of 250 members. Many thousand specimens of British and foreign plants had been distributed to the members, and increased exertions had been made to extend this important part of the Society's operations.—The Council had requested Mr. H. C. Watson and the Secretary to prepare a third edition of the 'London Catalogue of British Plants,'—which was on the table. A ballot took place for the Council:—when the Chairman was re-elected,—and nominated J. Miers, and A. Henfrey, Esqs., Vice-Presidents.—Mr. J. Reynolds, Mr. G. E. Dennes and Mr. T. Moore were re-elected Treasurer, Secretary and Librarian.—Mr. A. Henfrey read a report on the progress made in British and foreign botany during the present year.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Dec. 17.—W. Cubitt, Esq., President, in the chair.—Annual General Meeting for the Election of the President, Vice-Presidents, and other Members of Council,

and for receiving the Annual Report.—The Report urged the necessity of organization amongst the great body of the Civil Engineers generally; as well for the purposes of professional advancement, as for protection of their interests,—their rights and privileges,—which had of late been invaded by persons not regularly brought up to the profession. It was stated, that as this Institution was the most natural, so it was the only ready means by which this desirable end could be properly and effectively carried out. The same necessities which had, many years ago, called this Institution into existence, had lately induced the establishment of similar societies in several chief towns of Great Britain; and the spirit had extended to foreign countries, where the evils of the centralization system, and of the interference of Government Boards, had been severely felt. All these Societies had taken this, the parent Society, as a model in nearly every particular.

The following medals and premiums were awarded:—Telford Medals, to Messrs. Armstrong, W. H. Barlow, W. Taylor, Thornycroft, the Rev. J. C. Clutterbuck, Chubb, Turner, and Paton, Lieut.-Col. Lloyd, and Prof. Cowper; and Council Premiums of Books to Messrs. Neale, Hood, Mallet, Doyné, Paterson, Poingdestre, and Lawrence.—The finance statement exhibited, in some respects, an improvement over last year; the current subscriptions were more closely paid up, and an accession of funds, to the extent of nearly 3,000*l.* stock, from the division of the residuary estate of the late Mr. Telford (the first President and Founder), had been recovered, in the month of August last, from the Court of Chancery.—Though the deaths and resignations were more numerous than usual, there had been an increase in the number of members, which now amounted to six hundred and eighty-one of all classes.

Memoirs were read of Sir R. Peel, Sir M. I. Brunel, J. A. Galloway, J. Gibb, W. Handiside, Col. Irvine, G. T. Page, J. Smith (Deanston), R. Stevenson, J. Adams, P. N. Broekedon, E. F. Browne, J. Hoof, G. B. Maule, and J. Ransome.

The following gentlemen were elected to fill the several offices in the Council for the ensuing year:—W. Cubitt, *President*; I. K. Brunel, J. M. Rendel, J. Simpson, and R. Stephenson, *Vice-Presidents*; G. P. Bidder, J. Cubitt, J. E. Errington, J. Fowler, C. H. Gregory, J. Hawkshaw, J. Locke, J. R. McLean, C. May, and J. Miller, *Members*; and J. A. Lloyd and F. C. Penrose, *Associates*.

SYRO-EGYPTIAN.—Dec. 10.—Dr. Camps in the chair.—Mr. S. Sharpe communicated two extracts from hieroglyphical inscriptions, which throw some light on the date of the ivory fragment in the British Museum, brought from Nineveh by Mr. Layard. The first is from a mummy-case in Dr. Lee's Museum at Hartwell,—at the head of which was the sun, there named Oben-Ra. The mummy-case was from Memphis; and from its style may be supposed to be of the later age, after the best time of Egyptian Art, and perhaps during the Persian rule. The second is from the sarcophagus of Amyntas in the British Museum, where a god with horns on his forehead is also called Oben-Ra. This was made about B.C. 460. On the ivory from Nineveh is the name of Aubeno-Ra in rude hieroglyphics; which, as it is inclosed in an oval, has been thought to be a king's name,—but by three other monuments is proved to be the name of the god. Mr. Sharpe considered that this was only the Persian or Assyrian mode of writing Amun-Ra, and mentioned other cases of the change of M into B. He thought that the Persian mode of writing the name had been adopted in Egypt when the conquerors undertook to regulate the religion, and that the inscription on the Assyrian ivory was of about the same date as the other inscriptions, or not much earlier than B.C. 500.

Miss Fanny Corboux made some observations referring to the chronology of the Book of Judges. By her researches into the history of the Rephaim, she had obtained synchronisms, from the Scripture notices of this people compared with the authentic dates of Egyptian monuments relating to them,

which told entirely for the short period between the Exode and the building of the Temple, as deduced by Mr. Sharpe; and which, in addition, confirmed the connexion of Sacred and Egyptian history given by Manetho, that refers the Exode to the close of the nineteenth dynasty. Miss Corboux had long been led to reject the datum of 1 Kings, vi. 1, as spurious, on the same grounds as many eminent chronologists,—viz., that it was ignored by Josephus and St. Paul as no authentic ancient date could have been. Since there was no criterion of time left but the internal evidence of Scripture history, tested by its genealogies, Miss Corboux had deduced the short interval of 280 years from five collateral lines of succession, which agreed in confirming the integrity of the most important line among them—that which witnesses the descent of Christ from Abraham through David. The same evidence told against the datum of 300 years attributed to Jephthah,—even if that were not open to special grounds of condemnation.

Miss Corboux then began the history of the Rephaim, a primitive and very powerful nation of Palestine, whose name in the English version of Scripture is generally mistranslated by *giants*. The original settlements of the Mizraim were traced through Palestine into Egypt. Those of the Canaanites to the west of the river Jordan; which the geographical notices of Moses positively assign, directly and indirectly, as the original boundary of the lawful Canaanite territory. From this, Miss Corboux argued that the Rephaim, who are found established in the vast and fertile tract east of the Jordan 500 years before Moses, could not have been Canaanites, as some had taken for granted. In his geographical distribution, Moses does not notice the later encroachments of the Amorites in the lands of the Rephaim, although he refers to them in his historical notices. Moreover, the reversion of the lands of the Rephaim, as a distinct people, was promised to Abraham, in addition to those of Canaan. From the Philistine champions of Gath being called "sons of a Rapha," a clue to the origin of this race seemed held out, which their religion and institutions would be found to confirm:—that, as the Philistines are said to have come out of the Caseluchim-Mizraim, the rest of this family might be historically represented by the three great nations constituting the Rephaim of Palestine, whose history Miss Corboux proposed treating separately,—viz., 1. The elder Rephaim of Bashan and Zuzim. 2. The children of Anak, from which the Philistines are derived. 3. The Emim, or children of Sheth, which includes the Kenite branch. Their generic name, Rapha, Miss Corboux referred to an old Egyptian word, *ra*, a chief or superior, of which the Hebrew *alph* is only a variation.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Tues. Zoological, &c.—Scientific Business.
Sat. Medical, &c.

MR. WILLIAM STURGEON.

We have the melancholy task of recording the death of Mr. William Sturgeon, which took place on Sunday week at Manchester:—where he had for some years filled the office of lecturer on science to the Royal Victoria Gallery of Practical Science. Mr. Sturgeon was one of those striking examples which should always be carefully held up before the public, of a man working his own way from a very humble station in life to one of considerable scientific eminence. He was born at Whittington, in the county of Lancaster, in the year 1783,—and was apprenticed by his parents to a shoemaker. In 1802 he entered the Westmoreland militia; and two years later he enlisted as a private soldier in the Royal Artillery. While in this corps he devoted his leisure to scientific studies; and appears to have made himself familiar with all the great facts of electricity and magnetism which were then opening to the world. Ersted had recently made his great discovery which resulted in the establishment of the new science of electromagnetism,—at this period engaging the attention of Faraday, Herschel, Arago, Ampère, and others. Mr. Sturgeon entered on the inquiry; and made himself known to the scientific world of the metropolis by his modification of Ampère's rotatory

cylinders, employed for showing how two electrified masses have a tendency to circulate about each other. We are indebted to the *Manchester Courier* for much of the following statement of the progress of Mr. Sturgeon's contributions to science.

In 1824, Mr. Sturgeon began to give the fruits of his investigations to the public. In that year, no fewer than four papers of great merit appeared from his pen, on the subjects of electro and thermo electricity, in the pages of the *London Philosophical Magazine*.

In 1825, he published in the 'Transactions of the Society of Arts' the description of a complete set of novel electro-magnetic apparatus. The great merit of this apparatus consisted in the improved adaptation of the magnets, batteries, &c., to one another; by means of which Mr. Sturgeon was enabled to perform, with a voltaic battery of the size of a pint pot, experiments which had previously required the use of a cumbersome and costly battery. The Society of Arts testified their sense of the importance of this contribution by awarding to its author their large silver medal, with a purse of thirty guineas.

About this time Mr. Sturgeon made his great discovery of the soft iron electro-magnet; and having observed the high degree of polarity acquired by a straight bar of iron on making a current of electricity to circulate around it, as well as the suddenness with which the direction of polarity could be reversed by changing the direction of the current, he proceeded to construct electro-magnets on the same principle, but bent into the form of a horse-shoe, so that the poles by being brought near one another could concentrate their action on any given object. This soft iron electro-magnet has entered into the structure of every form of electric telegraph,—and it may be regarded as the most important addition made by any experimentalist to the science of magnetism. We find Mr. Sturgeon in 1830 publishing a pamphlet, entitled 'Experimental Researches in Electro-Magnetism, Galvanism, &c.,' comprising an extensive series of original experiments. In this work he first pointed out the superior effects to be derived from the use of amalgamated plates of rolled zinc in the voltaic battery, instead of the unprepared cast zinc then in general use. He prepared his plates by dipping them first into a dilute solution of acid, to cleanse their surfaces, and afterwards plunging them into mercury. He showed that plates prepared in this way do not effervesce in dilute sulphuric acid, as the unprepared plates do,—and, in consequence, require to be much less frequently renewed than the latter; whilst, at the same time, the electric current produced is much more intense and constant. It is a remarkable fact, that no further improvement has been effected in the preparation of the positive plates of the galvanic apparatus,—and that Mr. Sturgeon's amalgamated zinc plates are at the present day employed in every form of improved battery, whether patented or not. In 1836, Mr. Sturgeon communicated a paper to the Royal Society, which contains the description of a perfectly original magnetic electrical machine, in which a most ingenious contrivance was adopted for uniting the reciprocating electric currents developed, so as to give them one uniform direction. By this contrivance Mr. Sturgeon succeeded in producing all the effects due to ordinary voltaic currents, by means of the action of magnets on rotating coils of wire. In the same year, the great industry of Mr. Sturgeon was rewarded by two other important inventions. The first of these was that of the electro-magnetic coil machine, an instrument devised for the purpose of giving a succession of electric shocks in medical treatment, and which has been generally preferred by medical men to all others intended for similar purposes. The other was an electro-magnetic engine, for giving motion to machinery.

Mr. Sturgeon filled the chair of experimental philosophy in the Honourable East India Company's Military Academy at Addiscombe, for some years with great credit to himself. On a recent occasion, difficulties having fallen upon this able experimentalist in the decline of life, Government, on the representation of some scientific friends, advanced him the sum of 200*l.*,—and in 1849 awarded

to him the small pension of 50*l.* per annum, which he enjoyed for only one year.

The last work of this remarkable man was that of collecting and publishing his works in one quarto volume:—on which we hope to bestow some further notice.

To say that Mr. Sturgeon was without faults, would be to say that he was not human. We might object to the severity with which he attacked other cultivators of science:—and on the question of the lightning conductors, he allowed himself to be betrayed into the condition of a partizan, by which the strength of his position was damaged. These things will cease to be remembered:—but William Sturgeon and the electro-magnet are associated through all time.

We trust that the committee formed at Manchester for the purpose of assisting the widow and daughter so lamentably bereaved, may be fully successful in their efforts.

FINE ARTS

NEW METHOD OF PRODUCING PLATES FOR PRINTING FERNS, SEA-WEEDS, &c.

In the *Athenæum* for Dec. 14th you have inserted an extract from a Sheffield paper, giving an account of my "Method of producing Plates for Printing Ferns, Sea-weeds," &c. As that account is very imperfect, will you allow me a small space in your columns to explain my plan more clearly?

A piece of gutta-percha free from blemish, and the size of the plate required, is placed in boiling water;—when thoroughly softened, it is to be taken out and laid flat upon a smooth metal plate, and immediately dusted over with the finest bronze powder used for printing gold letters. The object of this is threefold:—to dry the surface,—to render the surface more smooth,—and to prevent adhesion. The plant is then to be neatly laid out upon the bronze surface, and covered with a polished metal plate, either of copper or of German silver. The whole is then to be subjected to an amount of pressure sufficient to imbue the upper plate in the gutta-percha. When the gutta-percha is cold, the metal plate may be removed, and the fern gently withdrawn from its bed. From the beautiful impression of the fern left in the gutta-percha a cast in brass may be readily taken. As soon as the surface of the brass cast has been burnished,—of course, carefully avoiding the impression,—it is ready for the copper-plate printer. If the printer skilfully mixes the ink to the tint of the fern, a print is obtained scarcely to be distinguished from the plant itself. The novelty of the process consists in causing the plant, so to speak, to engrave itself,—and also in the substitution of a cheap casting in brass for an expensive copper-plate engraving. Electrotypes plates may be deposited on the bronzed gutta-percha, and a similar result obtained; but I have found the brass casting to answer equally well, and it has the advantage of being more durable, cheaper, and more expeditious.—I send for your inspection several prints of ferns produced by this process; and have, &c.

FERGUSON BRANSON, M.D.

Sheffield, December 18.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—The long-deferred 'Lyrics of the Heart,' which, with their profusion of picture accompaniment, the public have been led to look for so many years, are at length before us; and among the number of illustrated books which habitually make their appeal at this period of the year, the beautiful volume which contains them is not likely to find a rival.—We mention it now for the sake of those who may be in search of what the Arts contribute to the active tastes of the particular season; but the publication is interesting in too many senses to be hastily dismissed,—and we shall have to enter more fully into the subject of it next week.

Mr. Burford, with whose family first originated the idea of making accessible to those who had little time or means to travel the aspects and individualities of foreign climes, is ever on the look-out for something new in the way of his design. In the same building which shows a picture of the Arctic

Regions and another of the Lakes of Killarney, he has now opened a panorama of the Lake of Lucerne. Few subjects offer more favourable material for panoramic display; and he has here produced one of the most picturesque arrangements that we have yet had from his hands.—Nevertheless, we have a fault to find. The subject of this panorama is too rich in resources and too extensive in its nature to be properly treated on its present small scale. It is one that might with advantage have had its dimensions extended to one of the painter's largest rooms in the building. As it is, the spectator may feel himself in the immediate proximity of the details represented. In the distant incidents—Mount Pilate—the Hills of Titlis—and their neighbours, the Righi and the Rossberg—there is want of breathing space. To the buildings of the town—the Cathedral, the hotels, the Church of the Jesuits, and the Kapel Brücke, our objection most immediately lies. The subject is so beautiful and the art which Mr. Burford has displayed in it so good, that we regret he has not in this respect done himself fuller justice. His fellow-labourer, Mr. Selous, who has introduced the human incidents, has represented them with great excellence,—but they also would have gained much in enlarged dimensions.

The death, at the age of 77, of Mr. Abraham, the architect, has been announced. Among other works by which he is well known, we may point to the County Fire Office which forms so prominent a feature in Regent Street, and the Westminster New Bridewell.

Letters from Rome announce the death in that city of Mr. Ritchie, the sculptor, of Edinburgh. The circumstances are peculiarly melancholy,—and convey a warning to his artistic brethren not to trifle with the deadly influence of the climate. It had been the dream of Mr. Ritchie's life to go to Rome; this year he was able to travel, and he arrived in that city in September last, with some friends as little acquainted with the nature of the malaria as himself. With these friends it appears that he made a visit to Ostia; the season was dangerous; the party took no precautions,—and they all caught the malaria fever. He died after a few days' illness,—and was followed to the grave by most of the English and American artists in Rome. The companions of his excursion are still indisposed,—though one or two of them have returned to England.

The Edinburgh Committee for procuring the erection of a monument to the memory of the late Lord Jeffrey have decided that it shall take the form of a work of sculpture. It will probably be a statue, for the Parliament House.—The subscriptions at present amount to 2,200*l.*

It is said in the foreign journals that the sculptor Tenerani has been commissioned to execute the tomb of his unfortunate friend and countryman, Count Rossi,—to be erected in the Church of St. Laurent at Rome.

The *Architect* says, that the restoration of the Porte St. Denis in Paris, which has been in progress for some time, is now completed. It has been thoroughly cleaned and repaired, and the sculpture of François Augnier may now be seen in all its original freshness.—This monument was erected in 1762 by the city of Paris, from designs by François Blondin, in memory of the passage of the Rhine by Louis XIV.

We find the following particulars about the Augustine Vase in the Vatican collection of antiquities, in the Roman correspondence of the *Daily News*. An account of the accident was given by us a few weeks back:—when we pointed to the possibility of the hope now confirmed.—"I was inquiring at the Vatican yesterday as to the fate of the alabaster vase, whose disastrous fall lately scattered to the wind the revered ashes of Augustus, and I was informed that hopes are entertained of restoring it very successfully to its original form, in spite of the immense number of fragments into which it was dashed, through the skill and patience of the sculptor Pistrucci, to whose judicious treatment it has been consigned by order of His Holiness. The unpardonable carelessness of the guardians and director of this inestimable collection may be easily imagined,

when I state that this is the second time that the vase has been thrown from its pedestal. The first accident happened in 1845, whilst the Emperor of Russia was surveying the gallery of statues by torchlight. He had just passed the recumbent Ariadne, and entered the small cabinet in which the vase was placed, very imprudently, between two large windows, when a violent gust of wind burst open one of the casements, and, by the flapping of the curtains, threw the vase from its basement of *verd-antique*. The *custodi* and torch-bearers, however, who were near enough to break its fall, prevented it from getting seriously injured, and only a small fragment was broken from the cover. Notwithstanding this salutary warning, it was replaced in the same dangerous position, as if to prove an emblem of the obstinacy of the ecclesiastical government, whose power rests upon an equally frail pedestal, and is equally exposed to the furious gusts of political storms."

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—EXETER HALL.—CONDUCTOR, Mr. COSTA.—On MONDAY, next 23rd December, MENDELSSOHN'S ELIJAH; Vocalists—Misses Birch, E. Birch, Dobby, M. Williams, Mr. Lockey, Mr. H. Phillips, &c., with Orchestra (including 16 double basses) of 700 performers. Tickets, 3*s.*: Reserved seats in Area or Gallery, 6*s.*; Central Area, numbered 3*s.*, 10*s.* 6*d.* each; at the Society's Office, No. 6, Exeter Hall, &c. of Mr. Bowley, 53, Charing Cross.—The Subscription is one, two, or three guineas per annum. Subscribers now entering will be entitled to two Tickets for the above Performance.

PRINCESS'S.—The first part of 'Henry the Fourth' was produced last Saturday, for the purpose of affording Mr. Bartley the opportunity of effecting his return to the stage in the character of *Falstaff*. The veteran actor was welcomed with fervour by a crowded audience; and presented the fat knight with a vigour and unction not exceeded in his best days. With a voice as strong and an elocution as sound as ever, Mr. Bartley delivered the text; bringing out the wondrous wit involved in the well-sounding periods with emphasis and discretion. Personally qualified for the character, Art in his acting improved, not substituted, nature.

—Mr. Kean was the *Hotspur*. While his fire and passion suit the urgent demands of the character, the actor's reading of the part in other respects evinced diligent study. In its comic as in its tragic phases not a point seemed to be missed. The scene with the *Lady Percy* (Mrs. Kean) was admirably performed. Brief as it is, it took a prominent place, from the skill with which its salient points were produced. In the combat between Hotspur and the Prince, Mr. Kean's fencing was of first-rate excellence.—Not only were the principal parts well played:—the subordinate characters were potently occupied. Mr. Harley and Mr. Keely, for instance, personated the *two Carriers*,—and Mrs. Keely as *Dame Quickly* filled the minutest trait to perfection. Mr. Addison as *Barbolph* was meritorious,—and Mr. King as *Henry IV.* satisfactory. The scenery, costumes, and accessories were all on a costly scale:—and, altogether, this is a revival deserving of public support.

The comedy of 'The Wonder' succeeded the tragedy. Mr. and Mrs. Kean played the parts of *Don Felix* and *Violante* with unabated spirit.

SADLER'S WELLS.—Mr. Howard Payne's tragedy of 'Brutus' has been performed at this theatre since Friday week, on the nights not devoted to benefits:—Mr. Phelps personating the hero.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—The 'Stalder' of Rossini, which, on the faith of the Wednesday morning's programme, we announced last week as having been the performance of the previous Wednesday evening at the Grand National Concerts, was not, it appears, performed:—it having been once more announced at the last moment that Mr. Sims Reeves was still too unwell to appear, though the morning's bills had asserted his recovery. Not being able to be present ourselves,—we knew nothing of the change:—but really our former experience of these bills, and of the uncertainty of the arrangements which they proclaim, should have deterred us from reporting as a fact anything which

rested only on their authority. This week, not one original advertisement has been ratified by the performances of the evening.—A correspondent who signs himself "A Constant Subscriber of Many Years' Standing" is angry with us for, as he says, criticising a performance which never took place. We beg to inform our correspondent that we did nothing of the kind. Not having the intention to attend,—we merely applied our former remarks on the condition of the chorus—justified, as our correspondent must very well know, by frequent experience—to the probabilities of the success of the performance in question. Our remark applied expressly to what might "be expected" of such a performance under certain ascertained conditions.

America will for some years to come be dreamt of as a California to all vocalists having some execution,—an Arcadia full of serenaders and addressing mayors to such as, in addition to voice, have—what would seem there to be considered, according to the terms of recent enthusiasm, a peculiar possession—virtue. The Transatlantic journals now announce that Miss Catharine Hayes intends to pay "the States" a visit.

We gather from the *feuilleton* of M. Berlioz a few more particulars concerning M. Auber's newest opera. The opinion of any Parisian critic we have long since ceased to look for in his writings. Betwixt coterie chivalry, and the love of antithesis, truth is apt to be somewhat mystified. But M. Berlioz tells us of an opheleide which produces an effect in the *March of Apis*,—of a dance of poignards, executed by Mlle. Plunkett, which seems to have been the success of the opera,—of some touching couplets for M. Massol, in a scene where father and son are grouped together somewhat after the fashion of *Fides* and *Jean* in the 'Prophète,'—lastly, of stage appointments of a colossal strangeness and splendour, such as almost make an era in stage-decoration. We, therefore, may be excused for fancying that there is more show than substance in the composition.—The *Académie* seems to be returning into a vein of good fortune:—the *Gazette Musicale* informing us that a young tenor with an admirable voice has been discovered by M. Dietsch, the chorus-master, and that he has been placed under instruction at the expense of the management.

Mr. Lumley is now defendant in a trial whereby the heirs of Donizetti and M. Bayard, the author of the *libretto* of 'La Fille du Régiment,' claim their *droits d'auteur* on the Italian translation, in which Madame Sontag has been so successfully singing.—Signor Ferranti is said to have succeeded as *Figaro*, in 'Il Barbiere.'

During a visit to York in the autumn of last year, we received an impression that music was less cultivated in that fine old cathedral city than should be the case. We are, in proportion, glad to learn from the *Musical Times* that the *Festival Choral Society* has been revived there, with prospects of success and of local support. The chances of permanence and prosperity are always increased inasmuch as these establishments can be made independent of London assistance,—inasmuch as their audiences can be interested in the work performed, and not in the stars brought to perform it. But our provincial orchestras are, generally, totally unable to grapple with the writings of the new composers,—and it is much to be wished that this difficulty could be fairly admitted and met.

We are told that M. Henselt, the pianist, wishes to come to England in the course of next season.

MISCELLANEA

Notre Dame.—The great portal of the Cathedral Church of Paris, Notre Dame, is being adorned again with the statues of the twelve apostles, such as filled its niches before the first Revolution. The figures are of stone, of large size, and have been executed in the *atelier* which has been formed in connection with the Cathedral by the two architects to whom the restoration of the building is intrusted.—*Builder.*

Quantification of the Predicate.—I trust you will oblige me by giving insertion to the following remarks on the

discovery of the doctrine of a thorough-going quantification of the predicate by Sir W. Hamilton.—Having lately perused Mr. Baynes's essay on the new analytic of logical forms, it occurred to me that I had long since seen the same doctrine advanced and carried quite as far in a work on logic which I rather think fell still-born from the press. The work in question was published in the year 1827, under the title of 'An Outline of a new System of Logic, with a critical Examination of Dr. Whately's Elements of Logic, by George Bentham, Esq.' It is strange that the title of this book never attracted the attention of the Edinburgh Professor of Logic,—and is not mentioned in the 'Historical Notice touching the Quantification of the Predicate,' appended to Mr. Baynes's essay.—I invite logicians carefully to examine chapters viii. and ix. of Mr. Bentham's 'Outline,' and to compare the views therein contained with the pages of the above-named essay, and then to state in what respect they fall short of Sir W. Hamilton's doctrine. The outline was evidently written in haste and for a temporary purpose,—moreover, it contains many errors; but in it the principle "of a thorough-going quantification" is as clearly laid down, and carried into practice, as it is in the essay which so ably expounds the doctrine of Sir W. Hamilton.—Unfortunately, the author has never since furnished us "with a summary of his more matured views."—I should not have spoken of the quantification of the predicate as a discovery, but for the following passage in Mr. Baynes's Essay:—"We cannot, however, close without expressing the true joy we feel that in our country, and in our time, this discovery has been made." I am, &c., W. WARLOW.

Haverfordwest.

The Serpentine and the Exhibition.—Considering the thousands of persons who annually bathe in the Serpentine, and the multitudes who perambulate its banks, especially during the "season," there can be no doubt that the state of the water is, even under ordinary circumstances, a matter of considerable importance. How still more important a matter will be its condition during the Exhibition of 1851, a period at which it is expected the *very spot* will be thronged by distinguished persons from well nigh every nook and corner of the civilized world. How strange, therefore, that, so far as can be seen, no measures are being taken to remove the filth from the bed of this huge floating abomination, or to convert the latter into a running stream. Government have been told over and over again, by the most eminent physicians of the day, of the danger to the public health during the hot summer months, which arises from the disgusting stagnancy of the Serpentine.—*Builder.*

Origin of Ragged Dormitories.—The small beginning which occasioned the general idea of Ragged Dormitories took rise in an event for which I can vouch. The missionary who had formed this school was standing one day, in 1846, at its door, when two adult thieves appealed to him in behalf of a wretched boy who had, they said, been cruelly maltreated and kicked out of doors by his mother, because his day's prowl for the purpose of thieving had been unsuccessful. "Why do you not take pity on him yourselves?" asked the missionary.—"Why!" one of them answered, "why, if you knew what a thief's life is as well as we do, you would not train a dog to thieving." It must have been, thought the missionary, a desperate case which could have so forcibly excited the sympathies of two hardened depredators; and he determined to see into it. He soon found the boy; and his condition was too debased for any description which would not excite loathing. Having made the lad decent, he took him to the model lodging-house in Great Peter Street, benevolently commenced and mainly supported by Lord Kinnaird. The boy was kept there for four months; supported three out of the four solely out of the missionary's slender private funds. This circumstance forced on his attention the necessity of providing shelter for such juvenile outcasts, and he drew up an appeal to certain benevolent persons to that effect. The secretary of the Ragged School Union immediately promised that if the missionary would find house room, he would find funds. A house was taken in Old Pye Street, which was soon afterwards opened as the Westminster Juvenile Refuge and School of Industry. This establishment was afterwards removed to Duck Lane, where it now flourishes, under a roof which formerly covered a thieves' public-house.—*Dickens's 'Household Words.'*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—W. T.—G. W. E.—J. B. W.—J. G.—An Observer.—A. P.—An Amateur.—R. F. T.—received.

R. B.—"Received"—as has been frequently explained in the *Athenæum*—means no more than it expresses:—that the communication referred to has come to hand.

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No. 13, for JANUARY, 1851, will be published on the 1st of this month. ADVERTISEMENTS to be forwarded to the Publishers by the 25th, and BILLS, PROSPECTUSES, &c. by the 27th inst.

Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Stationers' Hall-court.

NEW WORK BY PROF. NICOL.

THE PLANETARY SYSTEM; its Order and Physical Structure. By J. P. NICOL, LL.D. Professor of Astronomy in the University of Glasgow, Author of 'The Architecture of the Heavens,' &c. With Five Plates and numerous Woodcuts.
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London: R. Cocks & Co., New Burlington-street, Publishers to the Queen.On the 1st of January will be published, No. 1. price 2d., to be continued monthly, of
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PUNCH'S ALMANACK! for 1851.
Will be published on Monday, the 31st inst.

That both Hemispheres may not be in the position of Distressed Poland, which would be the case if the great holiday of Christmas were to pass without its most delightful feature,

MR. PUNCH

Has, in moments of relaxation from his severer duties, "thrown off" his

ALMANACK FOR 1851.

This Great Triumph of Art over everything, will, as usual, cheer the Spirits of the World at Large; and in order to dissipate the gloom of his luxurious friends, the "Country Parry." Mr. Punch has, by the kind co-operation of his friend and artist, Mr. JOHN LEACH, provided (in addition to his usual graphic illustrations of the month) an especial entertainment for that class in the
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To attempt to fix a price to his Almanack, Mr. Punch feels would be absurd, and it has therefore been determined to place a nominal charge of 3d. upon each copy applied for, in order to effect, as nearly as possible, an equal distribution of this great boon in all parts of the world amongst all classes of society.

Punch Office, 38, Fleet-street; and sold by all Booksellers and Newsmen.

On the First of January, 1851, will be published, Part I. price 7d. and No. 1. price 1½d. of
A COLLECTED EDITION OF THE
WRITINGS OF
DOUGLAS JERROLD.Many of these remain in the piecemeal form in which they were originally published, or lie scattered over the periodical literature of the last fifteen years; and as all of them, in a greater or less degree have achieved a popular reputation, it is hoped that their republication, in a cheap and uniform edition, will be acceptable to the public. They will comprise:—
I. NOVELS. II. TALES. III. ESSAYS. IV. COMEDIES & DRAMAS.and will probably extend to Six Volumes.
The size adopted will be that of Mr. Dickens's cheap editions, but the lines will extend across the page, instead of being in columns.The mode of publication will be in Weekly Numbers of sixteen pages each; in Monthly Parts; and, finally, in Volumes.
The price of each Number will be 1½d.; and the average of each Volume will be about twenty-four Numbers.The Series will commence with the History of
ST. GILES AND ST. JAMES.

And hereafter a Number will be published every Wednesday, and on the First of every Month, until completion.

London: Published at the Punch Office, 38, Fleet-street; and sold by all Booksellers in Town and Country.

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DR. THOMAS PRICE, AND **THE REV. DR. STOWELL,** President of Chesham College.

The price of the Review will be reduced from Two Shillings and Sixpence to

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Also, by the same Author, **THREE DAYS IN THE EAST.** Price 1s. Scileys, Fleet-street.

* * * The profits of the above works are given to the Ragged School Union.

On the 1st of January, 1851, will be published, dedicated by permission to the Right Hon. the Earl of Carlisle, in demy 8mo. price 2s.

THE HARP OF THE HILLS, AND NOTES OF ITS ECHOES. By JOHN SWAIN. Leeds: Webb, Millington & Co. London: C. A. Bartlett, 32, Paternoster-row.

Just ready, in fona. cloth. **HER RECORD IS ON HIGH:** A Simple Memorial of M. M. T. By the Editor of 'Memoirs and Correspondence of the Rev. J. G. Bressy, of Birmingham.' London: W. H. Smith & Son, 136, Strand; Hamilton, Adams & Co.; Seelers; Hatchards.

Just ready, price 10s. with Maps and Woodcuts. **THE JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND,** Volume XI, Part 2 (No. XXVI).

Contents. Mr. Pusey, M.P.—On the Progress of Agricultural Knowledge during the last Eight Years. Mr. Graham—On the Potato Disease. Col. Challoner—Report on Implementations at Exeter Meeting. Mr. Towers—On Kohl Rabi. Messrs. Way and Oulton—Analysis of Ashes of Plants. Mr. Karkeo—On the Diseases of Stock from Mismangement. Mr. Dean—On the Cost of Agricultural Buildings. Mr. Rowlandson—On the Breeding and Management of Pigs. Mr. Charnock—On Rape-cake as Food for Stock. Mr. Simpson—On the Climate of the British Islands. Mr. Acland—On the Farming of Somersetshire. Mr. Way—Miscellaneous Results of Chemical Analyses. &c. &c. &c.

Published by John Murray, 50, Albemarle-street, London. This Journal will be forwarded as usual, postage free, to all Members of the Society not in arrears of subscription. London, 12th Dec. 1850. JAMES HUDSON, Sec.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—ANNUAL DIVISION OF PROFITS. CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established in 1833, and constituted by Act of Parliament. The next annual investigation of the affairs of this Company will take place on the 25th of January 1851; and Policies of the participating class opened on or before that date will be entitled to the Bonus then to be declared.

By order of the Board, HUGH BRENNER, Secretary. Office in London, 120, Pall Mall.

COUNTY FIRE OFFICE, 50, Regent-street, and 9, Royal Exchange Buildings, London. Established 1806.

It is respectfully notified to parties holding policies in this office, the renewals of which fall due at Christmas, that the same should be paid on or before the 5th of January. The receipts are lying at the Offices in London, and in the hands of the several Agents.

The terms of the County Fire Office are highly advantageous to the insured, and have secured to it a large share of public approbation. All claims are settled with promptitude and liberality. Full particulars will be immediately furnished to parties applying personally, or by post, to either of the above Offices, or to any of the Agents, who are appointed in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom. JOHN A. BEAUMONT, Managing Director.

SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. Parties who may be desirous of effecting Assurances with this Society are particularly requested to notice, that Proposals must be lodged on or before the 31st of December current, in order to secure the benefit of this year's entry.

Notice to Members. The Report by Messrs. BROWN, MELVILLE, and BRAND has now been issued, and any Member who may not have received a copy, can have one on application at the Society's Head Office. JOHN MACKENZIE, Manager. W. M. LINDSAY, Secretary.

London Office, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings. HUGH M'KEAN, Agent. 5, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh, 16th Dec. 1850.

SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND AND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. Founded a. d. 1815. Constituted by Act of Parliament.

INVESTED CAPITAL. TWO MILLIONS TWO HUNDRED AND FOUR THOUSAND POUNDS. Which is the sole property of the Members of the Society. The Society's affairs are invested septennially. The Books of the Society, and Policies may be judged of from the fact that, in the case of the Original Members of the Society, there will be paid under each 1,000*l.* insured, in the event of death, after payment of the premium in the year

1850—1,000*l.* 7s. 5d. } a Bonus of } 50 per cent. } on the original sum } insured.

1859—2,000*l.* 14s. 11d. } these showing } upwards of } 100

To the representatives of the original member who may die in the year 1850, after the payment of the premium applicable to that year, there will thus be paid more than double the amount of the original insurance.

N.B. No Member is entitled to participate in the Profits of the Society unless the Policy be of five years' standing. The Books of the Society close for the current year on the 31st of December, and Policies effected before that time have the advantage of a full year's standing over those delayed beyond it.

Head Office, 5, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh. JOHN MACKENZIE, Manager. London Office, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings. HUGH M'KEAN, Agent.

THE GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1837. Empowered by special Acts of Parliament, 3rd Viet. c. xx. and 10th Viet. c. i. 63, King William-street, London; and 51, St. David-street, Edinburgh. Capital, one Million.

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The CHRISTMAS Receipts are now ready, and may be had on application at the head offices of the Company, or of any of its Agents throughout the country. IN THE LIFE DEPARTMENT the Company transacts all business relating to Life Assurances. Deferred Annuities, and Family Endowments, upon the most liberal terms consistent with sound principles and public security. LOANS granted on personal security, and the deposit of a Life Policy to be effected by the borrower. To all Agents, Solicitors, Auctioneers, and Surveyors, liberal allowance is made. THOMAS PRICE, Secretary.

THE NORTHERN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Founded in 1826, and incorporated by Act of Parliament. Office in London, 1, Moorgate-street.

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John Abercrombie, Esq., Thomas N. Parquhar, Esq.
George G. Anderson, Esq., Charles R. M. Origer, Esq.

The SECOND PERIOD fixed for the ASCERTAINMENT and DIVISION OF PROFITS AMONGST THE ASSURED is the 30th of APRIL NEXT, and POLICIES EFFECTED BEFORE THAT DATE WILL BE ENTITLED TO SHARE IN THE PROFITS OF THE PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.

A. P. FLETCHER, Secretary.

SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

HEAD OFFICE—30, ST. ANDREW-SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

LONDON OFFICE—61 A, MOORGATE-STREET.

JOSEPH LAURIE, Esq. M.D., CHARLES LEVER, Esq.

12, Lower Berkeley-street, 1, Frederick-place, Old Jewry.

The SCOTTISH EQUITABLE being a MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY, in which the WHOLE PROFITS are allocated amongst the Policy-holders every THREE YEARS, provides every advantage to the Assured which it is possible for any Life Assurance Institution to afford. Accordingly, Policies effected in the year 1832 have obtained a BONUS of about FORTY-THREE per Cent. on the SUM ASSURED effected in 1825, FORTY per Cent. on those in 1834, THIRTY-EIGHT per Cent. on Policies of subsequent years in proportion.

The PROFITS or BONUSES may, in the option of the Assured, be applied thus:—

1st. They are ADDED TO THE SUM ASSURED.

2nd. They may be COMMUTED INTO A PRESENT PAYMENT.

3rd. They may be APPLIED IN REDUCTION OF THE FUTURE ANNUAL PREMIUMS.

The following is a View of the Progress of the Society down to 1st March, 1835.

	Amount Assured.	Annual Revenue.	Accumulated Fund.
At 1st March, 1832	£67,300	£3,623	£1,809
Do. 1833	824,375	30,308	71,191
Do. 1834	1,919,292	69,990	263,719
Do. 1835	3,264,354	126,973	672,817

Tables of Rates and Form of Proposal may be had (gratis) on application at the Society's Office, 61 A, Moorgate-street, City.

Medical referees paid by the Society.

WILLIAM COOK, Agent.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COMPANY; established by Act of Parliament in 1834.

6, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, London; 97, George-street, Edinburgh; 13, St. Vincent-place, Glasgow; 4, College-green, Dublin.

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The Bonus added to Policies from March, 1834, to the 31st of December, 1837, is as follows:—

Sum Assured.	Time Assured.	Sum added to Policy in 1834.	Sum added to Policy in 1835.	Sum payable at Death.
£2,000	10 yrs. 10 mths.	£683 6 8	£787 10 0	£6,470 16 8
5,000	1 year	..	113 10 0	5,113 10 0
1,000	12 years	100 0 0	167 10 0	1,637 10 0
1,000	7 years	..	157 10 0	1,157 10 0
1,000	1 year	..	82 10 0	1,082 10 0
500	13 years	30 0 0	78 15 0	688 15 0
500	1 year	..	45 0 0	545 0 0
500	1 year	..	31 5 0	511 5 0

The Premiums, nevertheless, are on the most moderate scale, and only one-half need be paid for the first five years, when the Insurance is for Life. Every information afforded on application to the Resident Director, 8, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, London.

PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE.

30, REGENT-STREET;

CITY BRANCH: 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS.

Established 1836.

Policy Holders' Capital, £1,160,722.

Annual Income, £143,000. Bonuses Declared, £748,000.

Claims paid since the establishment of the Office, £1,866,000.

President.

The Right Honourable EARL GREY.

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NINETEEN TWENTIETHS OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED AMONG THE INSURED.

Examples of the Extinction of Premiums by the Surrender of Bonuses.

Date Policy Insured.	Sum Insured.	Original Premium.	Bonuses added subsequently, to be further increased annually.
1806	£2000	£79 10 10	Extinguished
1811	1000	£33 19 2	£1232 2 8
1818	1000	34 16 10	114 18 0

Examples of Bonuses added to other Policies.

Policy No.	Date.	Sum Insured.	Bonuses added.	Total with Additions, to be further increased.
521	1807	£500	£308 13 1	£1852 13 1
1174	1810	1200	1160 5 6	2360 5 6
3392	1830	5000	3555 17 8	8555 17 8

Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained upon application to the Agents of the Office, in all the principal cities of the United Kingdom, at the City Branch, and at the head Office, No. 30, Regent-street.

INVESTMENT combined with FAMILY PROVISION.

At present, when difficulty is felt by private individuals in obtaining an investment which shall yield an adequate rate of interest, the Directors of the SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION invite attention to the advantageous character (viewed as of LIFE ASSURANCE) of the way of single payment. The following is an illustration:—

For a sum of 5000, paid by a person of 35, a policy of 15771 may be obtained, payable to his family or executors at his death, however soon that may happen, with—in this Society—additions from the profits on the very favourable principle of its constitution.

So long as he lives he has nearly as much command of the money paid as if he had deposited it in a bank. He can either surrender his policy, or he can at any time borrow, on the security of the policy alone, without any expense, and at a moderate rate of interest, a sum at first nearly equal to his payment, and increasing with the value of the policy. After 20 years, for example, he could so borrow about 7000, continuing, he it observed, to rank in the division of profits according to the full amount of the policy.

At age 40, a policy for 15000, sharing of course in the profits, may be thus secured for a payment of 42-2 7s. 6d.

Assurance of from 5000 to 50,000, may be effected according to this system.

Tables of single payments at each age, and every information, will be forwarded free, on application at the Head Office in Edinburgh; or at the Office in London, 12, Moorgate-street.

GEORGE GRANT, Secretary.

UNION ASSURANCE OFFICE, (FIRE LIFE ASSURANCES).

Cornhill and Baker-street, London; College-green, Dublin; and

Edinburgh, 12, Moorgate-street.

Instituted A.D. 1714.

WILLIAM NOTTIDGE, Esq. Chairman.

NICHOLAS CHARINGTON, Esq. Deputy-Chairman.

The rates on LIFE INSURANCE for short terms are considerably reduced. Insurances may also be effected, without profits, at reduced premiums, as well as by payments of only two-thirds thereof.

The scale for middle and advanced ages is especially favourable to the public.

By the Septennial Bonus of 1838, additions have been made to profit policies effected in Great Britain averaging 62 per cent. between the ages of 20 and 35; 57 per cent. between the ages of 35 and 40; 52 per cent. between the ages of 40 and 45; and 47 per cent. between the ages of 45 and 50, on the respective amounts of premium paid at that period.

Policies effected at the present time will participate in the next Bonus.

THOMAS LEWIS, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCES at the usual rates, and profits returned on policies taken out for seven years by prompt payment.

MEDICAL, INVALID, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

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Charles Richardson, Esq. 19, Bruton-street, Berkeley-square.

Thomas Stevenson, Esq. F.R.S., 61, Gower-street.

At the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Society held on Thursday, the 28th day of November, 1830.

BENJAMIN PHILLIPS, Esq. F.R.S. in the Chair.

The accounts for the ninth year of the Society's business ending the 30th of September, 1830, and the Report of the Auditor thereon, having been read and duly received, the following Report of the Directors was also read:—

REPORT.

"The Directors are happy to have in their power to inform the Shareholders, that the financial year ending the 30th of September 1830, has furnished the most satisfactory results which they have yet had to lay before the Shareholders, whether as regards the amount of new business done, the extent of the annual income, or the profits of the year ending the 30th of September, 1830, there have been issued no fewer than 560 policies for insurances, amounting to 213,492 10s. 11d., and yielding an annual revenue, on the new policies thus effected, of 9,164 12s. 7d.

"This exceeds the amount of business transacted by this office in any former year, not only in the number of policies, and the sums assured by those policies; but also in the yearly premiums payable upon them.

"The following table shows the results of the business transacted in each year since the establishment of the Society:—

Year.	Number of New Policies issued in each Year.	Sums Assured by New Policies in each Year.	Annual Premiums payable on New Policies in each Year.
1828	120	£55,345 1 0	£1,888 13 7
1829	238	87,830 16 11	4,992 18 6
1830	107	80,415 8	4,110 4 3
1831	258	103,014 11 0	5,263 17 0
1832	199	83,700 14 3	4,985 8 5
1833	313	114,542 4 8	4,287 3 4
1834	194	124,435 10 0	4,389 3 8
1835	473	201,712 15 6	7,496 0 6
1836	571	214,469 16 11	9,164 12 7
Total	2761	£953,320 6 8	£47,493 1 6

"It is plain from this statement, that in the course of a very few years, the Society has acquired a very large amount of business, equalled by few of the Assurance Companies in the metropolis.

"The Directors wish to impress on the Shareholders the important fact that this rapid acquisition of business is not owing to any accidental cause, but has taken place uniformly throughout the whole field of the Society's operations, showing clearly the confidence reposed in the Society by the public.

"It is also most gratifying to be able to report that the losses by deaths during the past year have been less than in any preceding year since 1824; from which it appears that, with the exception of the first three years of the Society, when the number of policies in force was not one-fourth of the present number, the mortality has been less than in any other.

"The Directors have only further to state, that the Members of the Board going out of office by rotation are Edward Doubleday, Esq., and Robert Bentley Todd, M.D.; and the Auditors also going out of office by rotation are James Parker Deane, D.L., and Martial Lawrence Welch, Esq., all of whom being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

"The Directors and Auditors retiring from office having been duly re-elected without opposition, the usual votes of thanks were given."

Prospectuses, containing not only full tables of rates, forms of proposal, and every other information, will be forwarded, postage free, on application to any of the Society's Agents, or to the Secretary, at the chief office, 25, Pall Mall.

F. G. P. NEISON, Actuary.

G. DOUGLAS SINGER, Sec.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established by Act of Parliament. Offices—3 and 10, Water-street, Liverpool; 30 and 31, Pall Mall, London.

Trustees.

Sir Thomas Bernard Birch, Bart. M.P.; Adam Hodgson, Esq.; Samuel Henry Thompson, Esq.

Directors in Liverpool.

Chairman—WILLIAM NICOL, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman.

JOSEPH C. EWART, Esq. J. JOSEPH HORNBY, Esq.

Thomas Brocklebank, Esq. George H. Lawrence, Esq.

William Dixon, Esq. Harold Littledale, Esq.

William Karle, Esq. John Marriott, Esq.

T. Stuart Gladstone, Esq. Edward Noyes, Esq.

George Grant, Esq. Lewis Moxley, Esq.

Francis Haywood, Esq. Joseph Shipley, Esq.

Robert Higgins, Esq. H. Stollerfoht, Esq.

George Holt, Esq. John Swainson, Esq.

John Hore, Esq.

Secretary—Swinton Boulton, Esq.

Directors in London.

Chairman—WILLIAM EWART, Esq. M.P.

Deputy-Chairman—GEORGE FRED. YOUNG, Esq.

Sir W. De Bathe, Bart.

William Brown, Esq. M.P.

Matthew Foster, Esq. M.P.

Frederick Harrison, Esq.

James Hartley, Esq. M.P.

Ross B. H. Esq. M.P.

Resident Secretary—Benjamin Henderson, Esq.

CONSTITUTION.

Liability of the entire body of shareholders unlimited.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Agricultural, manufacturing, mercantile risks freely insured.

Foreign and Colonial Insurances effected.

Premiums as in other established Office.

Settlement of Losses liberal and prompt.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Premiums as low as is consistent with safety.

Bonuses not according to profits being declared, are guaranteed when the Policy is effected.

Surrenders of Policies favourably dealt with.

Thirty days allowed for the renewal of Policies.

Claims paid in three months after proof of death.

Policies not disputed, except on the ground of fraud.

Full Prospectuses may be had on application at the Office of the Company as above, or to any of its Agents in the Country.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

PANY, 1, Princes-street, Bank, London.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 Vic. cap. 12.

ADVANTAGES OF THIS INSTITUTION.

HALF CREDIT RATES OF PREMIUM.

Persons insured according to the usual scale are allowed credit (with security) for half the amount of the first seven Annual Premiums, paying interest thereon at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, with the option of paying off the Principal as they please, or having the amount deducted from the sum assured when the Policy becomes a claim.

A Table adapted especially for the securing of Loans and Debts, by which the fullest security is obtained on very low, and gradually increasing Premiums.

Policies revived, without the exaction of a fine, at any time within twelve months.

A Board of Directors in attendance daily at 2 o'clock.

Age of the Assured in every case admitted in the Policy.

Medical Attendants remunerated in all cases for their reports.

Extract from the Half Credit Rates of Premium.

Annual Premium required for an Assurance of 1000, for the Whole Term of Life.

Age.	Half Premium for seven years.	Whole Premium after seven years.
30	£1 10	£3 3 4
40	1 9 3	3 16
50	3 6	4 5
60	3 6	4 5

E. R. FOSTER, Resident Director.

ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.

Detailed Prospectuses, and every requisite information, as to the mode of effecting Assurances, may be obtained upon application to the various Local Agents, or at the Office, 1, Princes-street, Bank.

NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY.

4, New Bank-buildings, Lothbury, Established in 1806, and incorporated by Royal Charter.

President—His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, K.G.

Chairman—Sir Peter Laurie, Alderman.

Deputy-Chairman—Francis Warden, Esq.

Physician—John Webster, M.D. F.R.S.

The benefits of Life Assurance are afforded by this Company at their utmost extent, combined with perfect security, in a few years, the sum assured may be paid, or a revenue from life premiums exceeding 200,000, and a revenue from life premiums alone of more than 100,000, which is annually increased.

Four-fifths of the profits are divided every seven years among the insured on the participating scale of premiums. On insurance for the whole life half the premium may remain on credit for the first five years.

The increasing Rates have been computed on a plan peculiar to this Company, whereby assurances may be effected for the term of life at the least possible immediate expense.

The following table exhibits the bonus additions to a policy of 5,000, at the termination of the septennial periods 1837 and 1844.

1831	187 10 0	844 13 9	739 3 6	The first
1836	125 0 0	538 2 6	663 2 6	had been
1837	62 10 0	331 11 3	994 1 3	in the
1838	..	685 0 0	585 0 0	Public
1839	..	450 0 0	450 0 0	28 Table
1840	..	375 0 0	375 0 0	28 Decem
1841	..	300 0 0	300 0 0	28 Decem
1842	..	225 0 0	225 0 0	28 Decem
		150 0 0	150 0 0	28 Decem

DEDICATED BY COMMAND TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

THE ART-JOURNAL;

MONTHLY JOURNAL OF THE ARTS.

PRICE HALF-A-CROWN, MONTHLY.

THE PROPRIETORS of the ART-JOURNAL presume to direct public attention to the following Prospectus for the year 1851, inasmuch as a NEW VOLUME will commence in January, and the occasion is favourable for NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Moreover, the ART-JOURNAL, during the year 1851, will contain upwards of a THOUSAND Engravings on Wood, of the rarest, most beautiful, and most suggestive, of the Works of Industry of all Nations, to be exhibited in London in 1851; comprising a very extensive ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of the Great Collection of the Art of the World.

With the First of January, 1851, will be commenced a New Volume of the ART-JOURNAL, with such improvements as have been suggested by experience, the advanced intelligence of the age, and that augmented power which results from increased prosperity. The circulation of this Journal during the past year has approached 12,000 monthly: its conductors are consequently enabled to obtain the co-operation of accomplished writers and eminent engravers, and to avail themselves of all the advantages which industry and capital may place at their command.

The Engravings from Pictures by BRITISH ARTISTS, composing the VERNON GALLERY, will be continued; of these, as heretofore, two will be issued with each number, engraved on steel by the most eminent British engravers. Among the Pictures to appear during the year 1851 are the following:—

THE DEATH OF THE STAG SIR E. LANDSEER, R.A.
THE CROWN OF HOFS W. F. WITHERINGTON, R.A.
REBEKAH AT THE WELL W. HILTON, R.A.
THE COVER-SIDE F. R. LEE, R.A.
THE MEADOW SIR A. W. CALLEOTT, R.A.
THE SOUTH SEA BUBBLE E. M. WARD, A.R.A.

THE GOLDEN BOUGH J. M. W. TURNER, R.A.
SPANIARDS AND PERUVIANS H. P. BRIGGS, R.A.
CUPID BOUND T. STOTHARD, R.A.
THE FLOWER GIRL H. HOWARD, R.A.
THE BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR C. STANFIELD, R.A.
CUPID AND THE NYMPHS W. ETTY, R.A.

The Works of Sculpture for the coming year have been selected for the most part from the ateliers of the sculptors of Germany; of these will be engraved the leading works of Professors RAUCH, WICHMANN, and KISS, of Berlin; Professor REICHTEL, of Dresden; SCHWANTHALER, DANNEKER, and THORWALDSEN.

His Grace the Duke of Devonshire has been pleased to place at the disposal of the Editor, for engraving in the ART-JOURNAL, the whole of his Gallery of Sculpture at Chatsworth.

The Editor has also arranged in Germany for a series of Twenty-four Drawings—"Episodes in Life"—drawn expressly for the ART-JOURNAL by MORITZ RETZSCH: these will be engraved on wood, of large size, and in the highest style of Art.

A series of illustrated articles on "Early Costumes," from the pen and pencil of Professor CARL HEIDELOFF, produced expressly for the ART-JOURNAL, the engravings to be on wood.

A series of Twelve Drawings of figures representing the "Cardinal Virtues," drawn expressly for the ART-JOURNAL by Professor Mûche, of Düsseldorf.

A series of selections (of which four will be issued monthly) from the Illustrated Bible of Baron Cotta; the Drawings engraved on wood by OVERBECK, BENDEMANN, &c. &c.

In addition to these, other interesting works are in preparation: among them may be mentioned a series of Lives of the Great Painters, with illustrations of large size, produced from the Proprietors of the 'Vies des Peintres,' of Paris; a series of Illustrated Articles, exhibiting "the Domestic Habits of the Early English," by T. WRIGHT, M.A. F.S.A. and F. W. FAIRHOLT, F.S.A.—a series of original designs for furniture, after the models of the Middle Ages, by CARL HEIDELOFF—the continuation of a "Dictionary of Terms in Art," illustrated—Pilgrimages to English Shrines, by Mrs. S. C. HALL—the continued series of Dr. BRAUN'S Papers on the Art-Manufacture of the Ancients—and also those of Mr. ROBERT HUNT on the 'Application of Science to the Fine and Useful Arts,'—and various matters, interesting and instructive to the artist, the amateur, the manufacturer, and the public.

Among the authors whose valuable assistance is given to the ART-JOURNAL, and whose names the Editor is free to mention, are—Dr. WAAGEN, Mrs. JAMESON, Dr. BRUCE, Dr. FORSTER, Professor HEIDELOFF, R. WORNUM, Mrs. MERRIFIELD, T. WRIGHT, F.S.A., ROBERT HUNT, Mrs. S. C. HALL, and F. W. FAIRHOLT, F.S.A.

To the atelier of the ARTIST—to the library of the AMATEUR—to the desk of the STUDENT—to the workshop of the MANUFACTURER—and to the drawing-room table of the ADMIRER OF BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS, the ART-JOURNAL is recommended as a "companion and counsellor, at once agreeable and instructive;" as "ably and impartially conducted"—as "stimulating the manufacturer to the production of excellence, and the public to appreciate his improved works;" and as having worked out with "industry, integrity, and ability," its high purpose of supplying to Artists and Amateurs accurate and useful information upon all subjects in which they are interested, and to the public the means of justly ascertaining and estimating the progress of Art both at home and abroad.

The year 1851 will be memorable in the History of the Industrial Arts in Great Britain. "The Exhibition," to be commenced in May, will be of the highest interest to every civilized Nation of the world. It is, above all things, essential that the Exhibition should be properly reported; and this can be done only by a very large number of engravings. The Editor of the ART-JOURNAL has therefore announced his intention to issue, in May, June, and July, Supplementary Parts (or double numbers), each Part to consist of at least Fifty-two pages of letter-press, and to contain between 250 and 300 engravings, exhibiting the best and most suggestive objects contributed to the Exhibition. This project cannot fail to be received with favour by all subscribers to the work. The Reports thus supplied will become—as a Catalogue of its most beautiful and valuable contents—a permanent record of the Exhibition and a key to the most meritorious manufactures of all parts of the world.

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

THE ART-JOURNAL for the Years 1849 and 1850, properly commence a New Series of that work. With these Volumes it was enlarged in size and improved in character; and with the year 1849 began the "Vernon Gallery," a series of fine and original Engravings on steel.

The title of the work was then changed from the "Art-Union Journal" to the "Art-Journal."

New Subscribers, therefore, are informed that a complete series of the ART-JOURNAL may be obtained by procuring these two volumes. Each contains Twenty-four Line Engravings of the "Vernon Gallery," and Twelve Engravings of Statues, on steel, with about Eight Hundred Engravings on wood,—elegantly bound in cloth—for One Guinea and a Half.

Manufacturers generally have been informed of the plans upon which the Editor of the ART-JOURNAL is proceeding for worthily representing the Exhibition of 1851, by seven Hundred Wood Engravings of the choicest of the objects it will contain. These Engravings will be printed "by hand" (not by machinery), and on fine paper. No Engraving will be suffered to appear prior to the first of May, when Part the First will be issued.

No cost whatever will be incurred by the Manufacturer; but it is absolutely essential for any Manufacturer, to be secured admission for any of his productions into this work, to make immediate application on the subject to the Editor of the ART-JOURNAL.

The Engravings will be first published in extra Parts of the ART-JOURNAL, and be afterwards collected into a Volume, which, beautifully bound, with views and plans of the building, title-page, contents, &c., will, it is presumed, form a permanent record of the Exhibition, and a key to the most meritorious Manufactures of all parts of the World.

OF THIS ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, THE FIRST EDITION PRINTED WILL BE 30,000; BUT THE EDITOR DOES NOT PURPOSE TO ENGRAVE ANY WORK WHICH IS INTENDED TO APPEAR IN ANY OTHER PUBLICATION.

The Proprietors of the ART-JOURNAL will be willing to lend to any Manufacturer any Engraving they may publish of such Manufacturer's production, or to supply him with a stereotype of the same at the mere cost of such stereotype,—in order to promote the Manufacturer's object of publicity.

Some misconception on the subject having arisen, Manufacturers are again informed that NO CHARGE WHATSOEVER will be made for ANY ENGRAVING TO BE EXECUTED FOR THE "ART-JOURNAL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE" OF THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.

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